

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

UN TECHNICAL COOPERATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUENOS AIRES

OW311218Y Peking MCNA in English 1038 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--The UN Conference on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) formally opened here this morning. Participating in the conference are over 1,000 delegates from more than 100 countries and various UN organizations.

In a statement at the opening of the conference, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim stressed that the basic objectives of TCDC are the furthering of their national and collective self-reliance, and the enhancement of their creative capacity to solve their development problems.

He said, "The objective of furthering collective self-reliance widens the dimensions of TCDC, and is an important ingredient in the search for a new international economic order. The past decade has been marked by an upsurge in the aspirations of peoples in the developing countries to realize their own potential and to assert their cultural identity, and we are now beginning to see the crumbling of outdated attitudes to self-reliance. Through TCDC, countries, on the basis of sovereign equality, can thus exchange and accumulate knowledge in the most self-reliant use of all technical co-operation, from whatever source, including developed countries," Mr Waldheim added.

In a speech delivered at the opening ceremony, General Jorge Rafael Videla, president of Argentina, declared that the conference "is a step in the right direction. It shows the common desire to contribute new elements that will serve to diminish the inequalities among nations and consequently among mankind, and this is our goal." He went on, "Today, new alternatives are sought, whereby the developing countries themselves may play an active role by becoming the providers of technical cooperation."

General Jorge Pozzo, head of the Argentine delegation, was unanimously elected president of the current conference this morning. And the main committee of the conference which is to discuss and adopt a plan of action to implement and promote the TCDC, at its first meeting this afternoon, elected 'Abd al-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid of Egypt chairman of the committee.

The present conference is convened under the initiative and promotion of many developing countries. The 27th session of the UN General Assembly in 1972 adopted the proposal made by Argentina and five other countries on developing technical cooperation among developing countries. The sixth special session of the General Assembly in 1974 called for expanded efforts in this connection in several clauses of the declaration on the establishment of a new international order. Deliberations and subsequent resolutions have been made by the annual sessions of the UN General Assembly as well as the council meetings of the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) in the past few years. At the 31st session in 1976, the UN General Assembly decided to convene the current international conference in 1978.

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PRC Representative's Speech

OWG10310Y Peking NCMA in English 0225 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Wei Yu-ming, head of the Chinese delegation and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, spoke at the plenary session of the UN Conference on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC). Excerpts from his speech follow:

The United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation Among Development Countries, proposed and promoted by the Third World, has been successfully opened.

In the history of the United Nations, this is the first time that a conference has been held for the sole purpose of discussing technical co-operation among developing countries. Its very convocation is a reflection of the profound changes that have taken place in the international situation. The Third World is steadily growing in strength and the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of the world as a whole. With the Third World as the main force, the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is growing in momentum and developing in depth in the economic field.

Technical co-operation among developing countries is an important aspect of the struggle to eliminate the old and establish the new international economic relations. It is an effective way for the Third World countries to get organized to develop their national economies, increase their technical capacities and unite against hegemonism.

Technical co-operation among developing countries is at once mutual assistance among Third World countries and a vivid expression of their collective self-reliance. Expansion of this co-operation will definitely promote these countries' economic independence, help eradicate the poverty and backwardness imposed on them by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism, raise the living standards of their people, increase their economic strength, and improve their capabilities to defend themselves against external subversion and aggression and safeguard their state sovereignty. The consultations they hold over questions of common concern and the coordination and synchronization of their actions will strengthen their position and role in international economic relations and help promote the establishment of a new international economic order.

In the course of technical co-operation, the developing countries have accumulated through practice valuable experience which has gradually evolved into a number of basic principles accepted by most countries. These principles may be summed up as: mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, treating each other with goodwill, equality and mutual assistance, learning from each other, each making up what the other lacks and promoting independence and self-reliance.

These principles may be expressed in other ways. But however they are phrased, the most fundamental idea of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual assistance, and promotion of independence and self-reliance should be duly embodied.

Equality means first and foremost sovereign equality, or mutual respect for state sovereignty. Under this prerequisite, the partners in co-operation should be sincere with each other, be considerate of each other's difficulties and refrain from doing anything to bring profit to oneself at the expense of the other. Co-operation and mutual assistance should be based on the independence and self-reliance of the participating states. Every country, big or small, has its strong and weak points.

All countries should learn from each other's strong points so as to make up their own deficiencies. The objective of co-operation and mutual assistance is to promote independence and self-reliance and to strengthen the capacity of each participating country to develop independently. It is not to make one country dependent on another.

We developing countries have abundant resources. Our people are hard working. We have made many inventions and discoveries that have added brilliant chapters to the history of mankind. We will certainly be able to make our countries strong and prosperous, so long as we follow correct policies, proceed from our actual conditions, get the broad masses organized to work with diligence and thrift, transform nature, develop agriculture and light industry, and gradually build up heavy industry.

Many of us developing countries have learned from our own experience that to build an independent national economy, we must follow the policy of relying mainly on ourselves while seeking external assistance as an auxiliary. Self-reliance is the foundation stone. A country can make effective use of foreign assistance and turn it entirely into a positive factor benefiting her independent development only when her people are able to integrate this assistance with the actual conditions in the country.

Neither national self-reliance nor collective self-reliance should mean autarky or reject technical exchange with developed countries.

We are glad to see that some second world countries have increased their economic ties and technical exchange with Third World countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, that they have announced cancellation of the debts of some countries faced with economic difficulties, and expressed willingness to revise certain unreasonable stipulations in their technical co-operation with developing countries, provide technical assistance on relatively preferential terms and support technical co-operation among developing countries. We would like to express our appreciation of all this. As is borne out by practice, the developed countries, in their scientific and technical exchange with developing countries, should also follow the basic principles in international relations such as mutual respect for sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit. There are inequitable and unfair policies and practices in current technical exchanges, for example, in the transfer of technology, the imposition of harsh terms and exorbitant prices and sole concern with profiteering with no regard to whether the other party receives any real benefit. All this is a reflection of the old international economic order and should be reformed.

The developing countries have encountered serious obstacles placed by the superpowers as they carry out technical co-operation among themselves and technical exchange with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. One superpower, trying hard to protect its vested interests and its monopoly and dominant position secured under the old international economic order, is opposed to the reform of unreasonable provisions in current technical co-operation policies. The late-coming superpower, while professing to support technical co-operation among developing countries, is actually conceiving every possible means to undermine it. Within its own "community," it bullies the weak, wilfully subjecting other member states to its control and exploitation. Yet it calls such unequal relationship a model for international co-operation and wants the Third World countries to follow it. Its purpose is to lead the latter's technical co-operation onto a wrong course and incorporate it into its neo-colonialist system of exploitation.

To ensure the healthy development of technical co-operation among developing countries and international technological exchange, it is imperative to wage an unrelenting struggle against superpower hegemonism and domination of every description.

China is a developing socialist country belonging to the Third World. With the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and especially with the smashing of the counter-revolutionary and conspiratorial "gang of four," China has entered a new period of development. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people who are holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung and carrying on the work left behind by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai, have embarked on a new Long March, with a determination to modernize their agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and build China into a powerful, modern socialist country by the end of this century, so as to make greater contributions to humanity. We need a peaceful international environment. We will unswervingly implement the foreign policies formulated by Chairman Mao, uphold proletarian internationalism, support the just cause of the peoples of the world, unite with all the forces in the world that can be united with, oppose superpower hegemonism, oppose a new world war, and work for the progress and liberation of mankind. China will increase and expand its economic and technical co-operation with other developing countries. We are also ready to participate in extensive international interchange in science and technology on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with internationally accepted practice, and to learn with an open mind all the advanced science and technology from other countries.

People of the world are pleased to see that China is carrying out Chairman Mao's domestic and foreign policies in an all-round way and working hard to bring about the "four modernizations." They know a strong and prosperous China will not only strengthen the forces for world peace, but also increase the economic and technical strength of the Third World and contribute more to economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. The slanders and attacks coming from the hegemonists, which play the role of a teacher by negative example, only serve to prove that we are doing a right thing and engaged in a just cause.

The Chinese delegation wishes to state that it shares the views of many developing countries that the "plan of action" to be considered at this conference should adhere to the basic principles for the establishment of a new international economic order as formulated by the sixth special session of the General Assembly, should correctly lay down the orientation, definition, principles and objectives of technical co-operation among developing countries and fully reflect the reasonable positions and proposals advanced by developing countries at a number of international conferences and at the preparatory sessions of this conference.

Technical co-operation among developing countries should be directed and administered by the participating countries themselves. Regional activities should be jointly discussed and decided upon by the countries of the related region.

Developed countries have the duty to support TCDC activities in various ways. Technical assistance should not have any political strings attached. It should contribute to the independent development of developing countries and to their unity and mutual assistance. The transfer of technology should be reasonable in price and simple in procedure, and the technology involved should be efficient and of practical value.

The various United Nations agencies and regional economic commissions concerned should work out specific programmes aimed at promoting TCDC activities in their respective regions and fields of competence.

We sympathize deeply with the least developed, the island and land-locked countries, and those developing countries that have been most seriously affected by the economic crises. We support the view that in undertaking TCDC activities, due regard should be paid to their difficulties so as to help them develop their economy and technology.

The path to a new international economic order is a tortuous one. TCDC activities will also come up against obstacles and difficulties. So long as we developing countries strengthen our unity, persist in struggle, are good at summing up our experience and make steady improvement, technical co-operation among us is sure to make constant progress despite all difficulties.

BRIEFS

UN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Peking, 24 Aug--Chu Tu-nan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this afternoon hosted a banquet in honour of Norman Scott, director of the Division of Trade and Technology of the UN Economic Commission for Europe and professor of the Geneva International Institute of Higher Education, and Mrs Scott. They had a friendly conversation. The guests arrived in Peking on August 22 and will shortly leave Peking to visit other Chinese cities. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW]

WHO-SPONSORED TRAINING--Shanghai, 24 Aug--The first training class for enzyme-linked immuno-absorbent assay jointly sponsored by Chinese health departments and WHO opened here today in the Institute of Parasitic Diseases under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Enzyme-linked immuno-absorbent assay is a new method developed in the seventies to discover certain parasites, germs and virus diseases. The five specialists sent here by WHO will give exhibitions and lectures, make assays and hold group discussions to teach Chinese medical research workers about the new technique and also exchange experience with the latter. Twenty Chinese medical research workers from Shanghai and 10 provinces are attending the class. A dinner was given by Chiang Hsing-chuan, deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Health Bureau, yesterday evening in honour of the lecturing group headed by Dr Naim H. Kent. The first class will end in early September and another will be opened in Peking later. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1748 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW]

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON SOVIET MILITARY THREAT IN EUROPE

HK010225Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 23 Aug 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Wu Chun [2976 2504]: "The Kremlin's Glaring Lies"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has recently made a big row about its "achievements" in the past 3 years in carrying out the provisions of the documents of the European Security Conference, claiming that it has intensified the "development of detente," that Europe has become "the cradle of the policy of detente" and that it has established "military confidence" with the West. This is indeed impressive.

However, people may ask: What are the "achievements" made in the 3 years since the conclusion of the European Security Conference? Have the Soviet Union and the United States in any way lessened their contention and confrontation in Europe? [paragraph continues]

Has any substantial progress been made in the 5-year talks on troop reduction in central Europe? Has the Soviet Union withdrawn a single vessel, a single weapon or a single soldier in Europe? No. It is quite the contrary. Under the signboard of the European Security Conference, it has obtained technological equipment and funds from the West, thereby strengthening its war machine. With this as the prop, it has been fiercely contending for hegemony with the United States and continuously intensifying its military threats in the whole of Europe. This is the living reality.

It is an illusion cast by a magician that Europe has become "the cradle of the policy of detente." It is obvious to the whole world that what this "cradle" contains are not olive branches but piles of modern deadly weapons as well as sharp confrontations between the two military blocs, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Recently, the territorial waters and air of the countries of northern Europe have been repeatedly violated by the Soviet Union and close to a hundred Soviet submarines have been dispatched to the Atlantic. The Soviet Union has not relaxed its strategy of encircling Western Europe from the northern and southern flanks. In central Europe, it continues to augment its military forces, replace conventional arms and equipment with newer models and stage offensive maneuvers participated in by tens of thousands of Soviet troops.

Meanwhile, it has deployed an increasing number of SS-20 mobile missiles in the western part of its territory and the latest type of SS-21 and SS-22 missiles in central Europe, all aimed at the heartland of West Europe. In addition it has been trying to outflank Western Europe by frenziedly seizing strategic positions in Africa, the Middle East and the gulf region. We may ask where can we find detente in Europe. In face of this increasing Soviet military threat, Europe is by no means a "cradle of the policy of detente" where a baby can sleep in peace. On the contrary, it is a powder keg which the new tsar of the Soviet Union can set off at any time.

In fact, the new tsar himself does not believe there is any "detente in Europe." The Soviet Union keeps using the high-sounding word of "detente" only for the purpose of lulling the West and covering up its own arms expansion and war preparation. Not long ago, Brezhnev was forced to admit the existence of "military tension" in Europe and that this tension was "particularly great and dangerous."

With conflict between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries worsening daily, it makes one sick to hear the Soviet Union boast of its "military confidence." What is this so-called "military confidence" all about? According to Moscow, this is "brand new" measure under which the two military blocs "voluntarily" "keep each other informed" and "invite each other's observers to watch maneuvers." This is deceptive talk.

Can mutual "confidence" be maintained and surprise attacks from the Soviet Union prevented if an observer from the opposite side is invited to "observe" maneuvers? Considering the growing frequency of exercises held by the Warsaw Pact and NATO, (wherein) both sides openly take the other as the supposed enemy, the Soviet invitation of Western observers to its exercises is more a show of force and military blackmail than a gesture of "confidence." What has this to do with preventing surprise attacks? If the Soviet Union wishes to launch a surprise attack, it can plot in secret and send thousands of tanks rumbling into the West when it thinks the time is ripe.

Actually, the Soviet Union has not sent any "invitations" to the West when it has staged large-scale maneuvers. Conclusive evidence of this was the exercise held in East Germany last month, which was the "biggest" since the conclusion of the European Security Conference. The exercise was kept secret from beginning to end and no Western observer was invited. According to the West, a tactical air-ground exercise participated in by more than 30,000 Soviet troops was held within "40 kilometers" of the West German border, which was allegedly "the place where battle would start in the event of an armed conflict in Europe." They "swept" this territory under the cover of planes and maneuvered tanks through forests and across rivers. [paragraph continues]

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They even "hypothetically used nuclear weapons." The combat troops pressed forward nearly 200 kilometers in 2 days. This was in every way a field exercise for offensive purposes. The German news agency DPA unequivocally pointed out: The Soviet troops were not practicing "their defensive capabilities but practicing war, an offensive war." This fully exposes the Kremlin's glaring lies.

TWO DEATHS DEMONSTRATE NATIONALITIES PROBLEMS IN USSR

OW311909Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Sketch: "Summing Up Two Incidents"]

[Text] In June, attention was drawn to two incidents that resulted in death in the Soviet Union. On 23 June a citizen, a Crimean Tatar, ended his life by self-immolation to protest the racial discrimination of the Soviet revisionist clique. Six days later the minister of internal affairs of the Azerbaijan SSR was murdered.

It is unnecessary to prove that self-immolation is an extreme measure. If the victim did not feel complete hopelessness over the situation and if he was (not under the influence of a foolish religious notion) he would hardly have taken such an extreme step, to protest. Similar protests by self-immolation occurred a few years ago [words indistinct] in the southern part of Vietnam and in Czechoslovakia. In the first case they were protesting against U.S. aggression, and in the second case, against the Soviet invasion. Now the self-immolation of an ordinary Soviet citizen from a national minority has been reported around the world.

He was thrown into prison only because he demanded to be returned from Central Asia to his native land in the Crimea. Moreover, even after serving his sentence he was threatened with new (?trials). The last thread of hope was broken and he committed himself to the flames. Although this protest is [words indistinct] the world public sees in this example the heavy national oppression in the Soviet Union.

The flames of this Crimean Tatar's bonfire have burned away the hypocritical slogans of Brezhnev and his ilk about the equality of all peoples and nationalities in the Soviet Union. This victim of self-immolation was only one among the hundreds of thousands of Crimean Tartars who cannot return to their former land, the Crimea. This incident has demonstrated the spirit of protest and rebellion of national minorities in the Soviet Union. Because of this, the death of this citizen was regarded with great sympathy by the population. More than 800 people attended his funeral. The people cried out the slogan: "Make it possible for the Tatar's to return to the Crimea."

We see a death of a completely different nature in examining the murder of the Azerbaijan militia leader. He worked for many years in the KGB, rapidly advanced in his job and finally became a member of the USSR's revisionist ruling clique. (?He enjoyed) power and position. Naturally the thought of death was furthest from his mind. On the contrary, his job was to declare death on others. It is difficult to say how many people fell victim at his hands. Their corpses served him as steps to climb to the summit of the gendarme hierarchy. Quite naturally such butchers not only fail to think of their road to hell but use every means and precautions to escape their death. It is not surprising that their residences are strictly guarded by persons in uniform and civilian dress and [words indistinct]. Despite this, the people's bullet of retribution overtook him--one reaps what one sows.

Summing up these two incidents we see a somewhat truer picture of contemporary life in the Soviet Union, a picture of sharp national and class contradictions in Soviet society, a picture of growing discontent and protest. No matter how much Brezhnev tries to convey the Soviet Union as a kind of heaven on earth, the facts will sooner or later become known.

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SOVIET CRIMEAN TATARS DEMAND NATIONAL EQUALITY

OW311416Y Peking NCNA in English 1345 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Thousands of Soviet Crimean Tatars recently demanded national equality and return to their Crimean homeland in two petitions to the Brezhnev clique, according to Western news agency reports:

Crimean Tatars are a minority nationality who used to live in the Crimea but were deported to Central Asia in World War Two. Since the 1960's, they have launched a powerful campaign for return to their homeland. But the Soviet authorities have all along refused to comply with their wishes and even perpetrated ruthless oppression and persecution.

One of the petitions signed by more than 5,000 Tatars living in Soviet Uzbekistan was mailed in mid-August to the revisionist Soviet party Central Committee. The signatories voiced regret that the Brezhnev clique had "failed to answer the aspirations of the basic mass of Crimean Tatar nation (for returning to their homeland)." They demanded the right to national equality.

The other petition, prepared after the self-immolation of a Crimean tatar activist Musa Mamut and signed by upward of 1,000 people, stresses that Mamut's self-immolation was "an angry protest against the blatant violation of our national rights, and above all the right to live in the Crimea."

NORTH ASIA

BANQUET HELD FOR PRC MILITARY DELEGATION IN PYONGYANG

OW312054Y Peking NCNA in English 2037 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Su Yu, leader of the Chinese military friendship delegation, gave a reciprocal banquet here today.

Present on the occasion were General O Chin-u, Lieutenant General Paek Hak-nim, Lieutenant General Pak Hung-guk and others.

Also on hand were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien and member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission Niu Ki-lun, and others.

Su Yu and Paek Hak-nim spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Su Yu first of all expressed heartfelt thanks to the Korean comrades-in-arms for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to the Chinese delegation. Then he warmly praised the Korean Army and people for the outstanding achievements scored in the "100-day battle" by holding high the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural.

He said, "We are glad to see that the Korean People's Army has scored great achievements in carrying out the policy of 'training the army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole land into a fortress,' strengthening the military and political training, stepping up preparedness against war, national defence buildup and other work, thus raising the revolutionization and modernization of the army to a new level."

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He went on, "We are firmly convinced that the Korean people's just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland will surely win. The scheme of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique to perpetuate the division of Korea will not succeed. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland till final victory is won."

Paek Hak-nim said, "Through contacts, we have had a better understanding about the great achievements of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army and their firm determination to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland."

He said, "The visit to our country by the military friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China fully demonstrates the invincible might of the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China and it has further consolidated and developed the great friendship between Korea and China. It is also a telling blow to the enemy." He added, "The Korean people and the Korean People's Army will, as always, fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and dominationism."

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of China and Korea.

MILITARY DELEGATION WELCOMED HOME FROM DPRK VISIT

OW010918Y Peking NCNA in English 0745 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese military friendship delegation returned to Peking by special plane this morning after a successful visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Leader of the delegation is Su Yu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, leading member of its Military Commission and vice-minister of national defence, and deputy leader is Yang Te-chih, member of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Wuhan units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Wei Kuo-ching, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and director of the PLA General Political Department; Chen Hsi-lien, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and commander of the PLA Peking units; Liu Chen-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yang Yung, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff; Huang Yu-kun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department; and leading members of various military departments.

Also present were Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador to China; and Senior Colonel Kim Po-yun, military attache of the embassy.

DPRK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ARRIVES IN TACHING

OW311927Y Peking NCNA in English 1636 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Taching, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Korean National Symphony Orchestra wound up its performance tour of China's far-northern city of Harbin, and arrived in Taching today to perform for enthusiastic audiences of oil workers.

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The Korean artists arrived at Taching this morning in the company of Yao Chung-ming, vice-minister of culture, and Kuan Chou, vice-chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. They were met at the railway station by Chen Lieh-min, vice-minister of the petroleum industry, secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the party committee of the Taching oilfield, and more than 3,000 local people.

The Korean artists visited the Taching exhibition hall and some oil wells, and then played outstanding numbers for oil workers beside the many-towered refineries at the Taching General Petro-Chemical Works. In the evening, they performed for well over 5,000 workers and staff members.

The orchestra arrived in Harbin from Shenyang by special train on the afternoon of the 26th and in the evening were banqueted by the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

While in Harbin, the Korean artists gave six performances for 13,000 spectators, among whom were Li Li-an, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial Party Committee, and Li Chien-pai, secretary of the provincial party committee, first secretary of the Harbin City Party Committee and chairman of the city revolutionary committee.

CCP FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

OW311040Y Peking NCNA in English 0929 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--The friendship delegation of workers of the Communist Party of China returned to Peking by train this morning after a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Leader of the delegation is Yang Ching-jen, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and deputy leaders are Tseng Chih, leading member of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Li I-fei, director of the Political Department of the party school of the CCP Central Committee.

They were greeted at the railway station by Hu Yao-pang, member of the CCP Central Committee and head of its Organization Department; Chen Chien, deputy head of its International Liaison Department; Li Kuei, deputy head of its United Front Work Department; Chen Yeh-ping, deputy head of its Organization Department and Li Shu-pin, secretary general of its Propaganda Department.

Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su was also present.

TENG HSIAO-PING WILL VISIT JAPAN AROUND 20 OCTOBER

OW311253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Aug (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will probably visit Japan around October 20 when the forthcoming 85th extraordinary Diet session comes to a close, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe told the press Thursday.

Teng is to make the visit in connection with the ratification of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty in Tokyo.

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The government will conduct full-fledged negotiations with the Chinese Government on the exchange of instruments of ratification of the treaty in September, now that the term of the Diet has been formally set, Abe said.

It was decided at a meeting of the House of Representatives Steering Committee Thursday that the Diet session be opened on September 18 for a duration of 33 days.

If Teng will visit Japan while the Diet was still in session, it would not disturb the Diet deliberation at all, Abe said.

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN MEETS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW010836Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen this morning met with a Japan-China friendship delegation of local government leaders from Fukui Prefecture of Japan with Governor of the prefecture Heidayu Nakagawa as leader, Yukio Ootake as deputy leader and Masashi Kofuji as secretary general.

Vice-Premier Wang Chen had a friendly talk with the Japanese friends on strengthening friendly contacts and developing trade and cultural exchanges between the two sides after the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

Present on the occasion were Wang Yun-sheng and Sun Ping-hua, vice-president and secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

The delegation arrived in Peking on August 28 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and was entertained at a banquet given by Wang Yun-sheng on the evening of August 29.

WU TE MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC-TRADE DELEGATION

OW311200Y Peking NCNA in English 0924 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Wu Te, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, this morning met with the economic and trade delegation of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade led by Aiichiro Fujiyama, chairman of the association.

At the meeting, Wu Te extended a warm welcome to the delegation on behalf of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Peking people, and had a cordial and friendly talk with the Japanese guests.

Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, 82, has visited China many times as a familiar and respected friend of the Chinese people. Wu Te expressed admiration for Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama's enduring efforts for the promotion of friendship between the people of Japan and China and for coming to China again at the head of the delegation.

Chairman Aiichiro Fujiyama said that he was very happy to come to Peking after the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, which marked a new historic period of relations between the two countries. "We wish to further strengthen and promote economic and trade relations and cooperation in other fields between us on the basis of the treaty," he added.

Present on the occasion were Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Yeh Lin and Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairmen of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

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JAPANESE ECONOMIC-TRADE GUESTS FETED IN GREAT HALL OF PEOPLE

OW311808Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 31 Aug 73 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade gave a reception in the Great Hall of the People here this evening for the Japanese exhibition of technology in the metal working and building materials industries to be held in Peking.

Chinese and Japanese from economic and trade circles at the reception warmly hailed the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty as opening broader prospects for ever-growing economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Among the Japanese guests at the reception were the economic delegation of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade led by its chairman, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Teiji Hagiwara, leader of the Japanese exhibition group; Kaheita Okazaki and Ishii Kenichiro, advisors of the exhibition group; all members of the exhibition group; Etsuji Kusakabe, leader of a visiting friendship group of the Japanese exhibition; and Shoji Sato, Japanese ambassador to China.

The reception was alive with warmth and friendship. Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Shen Hung, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; and Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, had a cordial chat with Japanese friends and thanked them for the positive contributions they have made in promoting friendship between the two peoples and trade between the two countries. They repeatedly clinked glasses to wish complete success for the exhibition.

In his toast, Chairman Wang Yao-ting said: "The Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty for which the Chinese and Japanese people worked many years was signed in Peking not long ago. It marked another brilliant chapter in the annals of the relations of long-standing friendship between the two countries. It is a new starting point. It is of important, practical significance and far-reaching historical importance."

He went on to say: "This exhibition, which will be held not long after the signing the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, will certainly play a more fruitful role in strengthening and promoting the relations of friendly cooperation and trade between the two countries."

Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama said in his toast: "The peace and friendship treaty between Japan and China, which we had eagerly looked forward to ever since the normalization of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, was finally signed on this August 12. It is the foundation for lasting friendship between the two countries and is also of great significance to peace and security in Asia and other parts of the world."

He said that there would be a greater growth of exchanges between the two countries in political, economic, cultural, technical and other fields on the basis of the treaty.

He noted with pleasure that this would be the first Japanese exhibition in China after the signing of the treaty.

Prior to the reception, Minister Li Chiang met Aiichiro Fujiyama, Teiji Hagiwara, Kaheita Okazaki, Ishii Kenichiro and other Japanese friends. They had a cordial and friendly talk about further growth of economic relations and trade between the two countries.

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JAPANESE DIETMEN'S DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW312028Y Peking NCNA in English 1734 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--A 19-member delegation of the Japanese Dietmens League for Japan-China Friendship led by its president Mr Hamano Seigo arrived here today via Kwangchow.

They came to China to celebrate the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

The Japanese guests were greeted at the airport by Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Wu Hsin-yu, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress; Tsai Hsiao, deputy secretary-general of the National Committee of the Chinese Peoples Political Consultative Conference; Chao An-po, advisor of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and leading members of departments concerned Wang Hsiao-yun and Sun Ping-hua.

On hand also was Mitsuro Donawaki, minister of the Japanese Embassy in China.

NGAPO NGAWANG-JIGME MEETS JAPANESE AINU PEOPLE DELEGATION

OW312024Y Peking NCNA in English 1450 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the third delegation of Ainu people (a minority people) from Hokkaido, Japan.

Leader of the delegation is Giichi Nomura, deputy leader, Kazumasa Mizoo, and secretary-general Kotaro Inaba.

Present were Wang Yun-sheng, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Li Fu-teh, council member of the association.

FUKIEN FRONT RADIO SAYS TAIWAN BITTER ABOUT PRC-JAPAN TREATY

OW311417Y Fukien Front PLA in Mandarin to Taiwan 0230 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[Article by (Lin Po): "The People Are Happy But the Chiang Gang Is Bitter"]

[Text] China and Japan have signed the peace and friendship treaty. This treaty is of great significance in further strengthening and developing the relations of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries and in safeguarding peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. For this reason, the peoples of China and Japan are happy; so are other peace-loving countries and peoples. On the other hand, the Chiang gang in Taiwan is grief-and panic-stricken. This reaction is entirely expected.

In the past few years, the Chiang gang has fanatically opposed and obstructed negotiations between China and Japan on the signing of a peace treaty. On the one hand, it spread rumors and slanders in a vain attempt to undermine the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. On the other hand, it tried frenziedly to prevent Japan from signing the treaty by means of the so-called "realistic diplomacy." But, "a blue mountain is unable to stop the flow of a turbulent river. It rolls ahead toward the east."

The Chiang gang always depends on support from foreign countries to maintain its reactionary rule in Taiwan. It has been trying to eke out its existence between the Sino-U.S. and the Sino-Japanese relations. It always dreams of slowing down the development of friendly relations between China and other countries in the world so that it will be able to prolong its moribund life. However, this is only the Chiang gang's pipedream.

Since China's entry into the United Nations in 1971, the situation has been developing rapidly. Our prestige in the world is constantly rising and we have friends all over the world. At present, our country maintains diplomatic ties with 116 countries. Particularly since the smashing of the gang of four by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, China has led the masses in grasping the key link, running the country well and embarking upon a new Long March. It has led the people in marching toward the four modernizations, and strengthening preparedness for the liberation of Taiwan. The situation is fine indeed.

On the other hand, the Chiang gang is continually on the decline. It is being spurned by more and more countries and peoples. The so-called "Foreign Ministry" of the Chiang gang is regarded as the "ministry for the severance of diplomatic ties." Now the Chiang gang has realized that the liberation of Taiwan is just a matter of time. Many high-ranking officials, including Chiang Ching-kuo, are scared stiff. They are fanatically making preparations to leave Taiwan.

China and Japan signed the treaty, and friendly relations between the two countries have further developed, winning the support of many countries including the United States and the peoples in these countries.

The Chiang gang is becoming more and more isolated while it's finding the going tougher and tougher. We can fully understand why this gang is panic-stricken and filled with bitterness.

VICE PREMIER CHEN HSI-LIEN MEETS JAPANESE SPORTSMEN

OW311754Y Peking NCNA in English 1432 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese table tennis delegation led by Hiroshi Yacita, vice-president of the Japan Table Tennis Association.

Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato was present.

Present also were Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Li Fu-jung, Chang Chun-han, Wang Chuan-yao, Liang Cho-hui, Lin Hui-ching and Li Su-kuang, leading members of the Chinese Table Tennis Association and other organizations; and veteran Chinese table tennis players Chang Li, Sun Mei-ying, Liang Ko-liang, Kuo Yao-hua, Hu Ping-chuan, Chang Hsieh-lin and Hu Yu-lan.

The Japanese delegation will soon leave Peking for home.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE TELL OF VIETNAMESE ATROCITIES

OW311904Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0314 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Pinghsiang, 31 Aug--According to an NCNA reporter, since the beginning of August each train on the Hanoi-Pinghsiang International Rail Line has brought back to China about 200 victimized Overseas Chinese with the proper documents.

Before their departure they suffered all kinds of persecution at the hands of the Vietnamese authorities. Many of them were punished without cause and some were imprisoned. On the basis of what they witnessed and personally experienced, they told this reporter about the Vietnamese authorities' atrocities, thus eloquently refuting the lies frequently repeated at the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations that "the Vietnamese side has never persecuted" Overseas Chinese.

Victimized Overseas Chinese Chen Chih-min and his wife Huang Hsiu-ying, from Haiphong, on 7 August received their "certificates to return to China" from the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam. Chen Chih-min said: "After we received the certificates, the Vietnamese authorities not only denied us any facilities but twice detained us. The first time was on 9 August just after we had boarded the train in Hanoi when Vietnamese public security personnel dragged us off and detained us at the District Public Security Bureau for 5 days. It was during this period that Vietnamese public security personnel raided the Hanoi Railway Station Hotel where victimized Overseas Chinese were residing. The number of victimized Overseas Chinese detained at the District Public Security Bureau suddenly increased. The Vietnamese public security personnel strictly prohibited us from talking to each other. A Vietnamese public security first lieutenant said to us: 'The more and the sooner you Hoa people return to China, the better. There is no use of keeping you here. You are simply disrupting order.' The second time was on 14 August after we escaped from the District Public Security Bureau amidst chaos and arrived at Langson by train where we were arrested again and detained for 1 day. The Vietnamese public security personnel cheated us by saying that 'with or without a certificate to return to China, no one will be permitted to go through the Yu I Pass.' They forced us to return to Hanoi and take the international train from there to Pinghsiang. They threatened: 'If you disobey, you'll be arrested again and put into a concentration camp. They could really do this to us. We had a friend who had been told by a Vietnamese driver that around 1 August four trucks hauled a group of victimized Overseas Chinese to a place in central Vietnam named (Hoshanping)."

Pan Tzu, a young victimized Overseas Chinese from Ho Chi Minh City who had just been released from the prison in Langson, said: "Nine of us left the Yu I Pass at 1400 on 2 August for Hanoi in order to go through the process for returning to China. As soon as we arrived at Langson, we were arrested by Vietnamese public security personnel and imprisoned at the Langson prison. They released six of us on 12 August. Huang Fu and two others are still in prison. Overseas Chinese suffer severe abuse in the prison. Upon arriving at the prison, victimized Overseas Chinese have to fill out forms and have their fingerprints and pictures taken. They are abused and beaten at any time. Huang Fu, for one, was nearly beaten to death. I was locked up in cell No 12. A cellmate told me that during the 8 months he was imprisoned he had seen nine people beaten to death. Just about 1 week ago, a Chinese was beaten up by Vietnamese thugs. He had four ribs broken and an injured lung. His stomach was swollen that night and he died the next morning."

Pan Tzu and five others left the Langson prison on 12 August. He said: "Escorted by two Vietnamese public security men, we were transferred to Hanoi. The two ordered us never to talk about our imprisonment at Langson. On 13 August, Li Te and I escaped again when the two public security men were not watching. On 14 August, I dashed into the Chinese Embassy despite the Vietnamese public security personnel's obstruction and obtained the 'certificate to return to China.' However, I was again arrested by the Vietnamese public security personnel shortly after I left the Chinese Embassy. I was first detained at a district public security bureau and then transferred to the suburban Hadong Home for Crippled Orphans some 11 kilometers from the center of Hanoi.

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Some 80 Overseas Chinese who were arrested on 13 and 14 August were also detained there. Later they all disappeared. Not until 19 August did the Vietnamese public security personnel issue exit permits to four of us who had the 'certificates to return to China.' We boarded the international train on 20 August and arrived at Pingshiang the same day.

Commenting on the incident when the Vietnamese authorities launched surprise attacks on the Hanoi Railway Station Hotel and forcibly carried away about a hundred victimized Chinese early in the morning of 11 and 12 August, many returned victimized Chinese said that the Vietnamese side has continued to arrest and persecute Chinese nationals for various alleged crimes. An old victimized Chinese lady, who returned to China from Hanoi alone, revealed the fact that her son had been carried away without reason by the Vietnamese authorities. This is an example. The old lady said: Her husband and some of their children had returned to China in May. In mid-August, she and a son and five other members of the family were ready to return to China after obtaining the "certificates to return to China" from the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi and the exit visas issued by the Vietnamese side. One day, her son was seen by a Vietnamese public security man who was passing in front of her house while her son was reading the 9 June statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. After 2 days, the public security branch office summed and interrogated him three times. On 26 August, five Vietnamese public security men and three neighborhood cadres came to her house and one of the public security men said: "A high-level organization has ordered us to come to search your house." They then opened and searched the trunks and chests, announced the arrest of her son, handcuffed him and took him away. The Vietnamese authorities also used this incident to conduct anti-China propaganda. Hanoi Radio alleged that her son is a "bad element" who is instigating Chinese nationals to return to China and alleged that her house is a "liaison point" for the Chinese Embassy. The victimized old Chinese lady said indignantly: All of this is allegations of crimes by her son claimed by the Vietnamese side and is additional criminal evidence of the discrimination and persecution of Chinese nationals by the Vietnamese authorities.

TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS THAI LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

OW311034Y Peking NENA in English 0800 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSTNHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with the Thai National Legislative Assembly delegation led by General Thawit Seni Wong na Ayutthaya, a former minister of defence and a member of the National Legislative Assembly.

During the meeting, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had a cordial and friendly talk with the Thai friends on the present international situation and Sino-Thai friendly relations.

Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsamson Kasemsi attended the meeting. Present were Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and leading members of departments concerned including Wu Mao-sun, Wang Hsiao-yun and Li Te-hua.

FORMER THAI OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VIETNAMESE POLICY

OW311128Y Peking NENA in English 0918 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--Phichai Rattakun, former foreign minister of Thailand, hinted on August 28 that Vietnam's proposed version of a zone of peace was aimed at destroying the unity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, according to a report of the NATION REVIEW yesterday.

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Phichai compared Vietnam's move to 'throwing its trump card' so as to create suspicion among ASEAN member countries. Vietnam is attempting to destroy ASEAN solidarity which obstructs the influential expansion of Russia and Hanoi, he said.

PRC OFFICIALS ATTEND MALAYSIAN ENVOY'S PEKING RECEPTION

OW312012Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal, Malaysian ambassador to China, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the Malaysian national day.

Among the guests were Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade; Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance; Wang Shu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hao Chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Han Pei-hsin, vice-minister of light industry; Wang Ping-chien, vice-minister of finance; Chen Hsi-yu, vice-president of the People's Bank of China; Lin Mo-han, vice-minister of culture; Chien Hsin-chung, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Pai Chieh-fu, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

SOUTH ASIA

KENG PIAO MEETS NEPALESE BOUNDARY INSPECTION DELEGATION

OW311958Y Peking NCNA in English 1446 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the Nepalese delegation to the China-Nepal Joint Boundary Inspection Committee. It is led by Bishwa Pradhan, chief representative and joint secretary of the Nepalese Foreign Ministry.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao warmly welcomed these Nepalese friends, pointing out that China and Nepal were friends and their people were friends. "The Sino-Nepalese Boundary is a friendship boundary," he added.

Chief Representative Pradhan noted that the two countries enjoyed extremely good relations and were as close to each other as members of the same family. He went on to say that the boundary had long ago been demarcated in a friendly manner. What remained to be done, he added, was to further improve this work so that the friendly relations between the two countries would be consolidated even more.

Present on the occasion was Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal. Also present were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin, chief representative of the Chinese delegation Tsao Sheng-kung, and deputy departmental director Shen Wei-liang from the Foreign Ministry.

The Nepalese delegation arrived in Peking on August 28 to attend the second session of the committee. Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin gave a dinner for them on the evening of August 29.

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YUGOSLAV FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON HUA VISIT

OW311440Y Peking NCNA in English 1424 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--Under-secretary of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs B. Loncar stressed yesterday evening that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Europe is itself a fact of great significance. He was answering questions about Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia put by foreign correspondents at a press conference in the international news centre here.

Responding to the question about the international significance of Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia, B. Loncar said the visit and talks first of all had a bearing on the relations between the two countries. Undoubtedly, the first arrival of the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the premier of the Chinese State Council to the European Continent is itself a fact of great significance. It indicates that China wants to know more about the world and vice versa. For us, the most important thing is that talks were held between two countries each with its own path of development, its own revolution and its own world outlook. There are points in common between them, but they are based first of all on respect for their different socialist roads, for each other's road and viewpoints and for their differences, and these common points are sought through these channels. This is of some importance internationally.

Speaking of the contents of the talks between the two parties, Loncar pointed out that the talks dealt firstly about the relations between the two parties, and then about international issues. The two sides recalled the development of the relations between the two parties in the past year following President Tito's visit to China. They pointed out at the same time that the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia marked the completion of the process of normalization of the relations between the two parties. This normalization has aroused a great interest around the world and is considered to be a positive fact, because this relationship is built on the basis of equality and respect for differences and for each other's socialist road.

On China's support for the non-aligned movement, the under-secretary said that Chairman Hua more than once pointed to the positive character of the non-aligned movement and expressed his appreciation of and support for its role.

Responding to the question whether there was any difference of views in the talks, B. Loncar said specific differences were not dealt with and there was no need to deal with them either. It was precisely because of mutual respect that the two sides could exchange views on any subject without any limitation or bias. B. Loncar also gave answers to some other questions put by the correspondents.

BORBA HAILS SUCCESS OF CHAIRMAN HUA'S RECENT VISIT

OW312152Y Peking NCNA in English 1820 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Yugoslav newspaper BORBA today hails the success of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia.

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The paper says in a commentary: "The first visit of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, to our country has been crowned with success. This visit has contributed to better understanding and greater closeness between our two countries and parties. It has further confirmed the principle of cooperation based on full respect for independence and equality. It has thus strengthened the foundation of Yugoslav-Chinese friendship. It has once again confirmed the historic significance of President Tito's visit to China last year--this visit was not only a turning point in Yugoslav-Chinese relations but also an important decisive link and factor for comprehensively promoting international relations."

The commentary points out: "The visit of Hua Kuo-feng to our country has also greatly promoted the development of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China. We have always held that this cooperation is based on the principle of full independence and equality and an important component of the whole relationship. It conforms with the long-term interests of extensive international understanding, peace and socialism." "International relations occupied an outstanding place in Yugoslav-Chinese talks and particularly the dialogue between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng," the commentary points out.

The commentary says: "In this respect, what is of great significance is that views of both sides on a number of pressing international issues are similar or identical. Inevitably there exist differences, but what is more important is that the two countries reached agreement that efforts should be continued in strengthening the United Nations, maintaining peace and establishing equal political and economic relations in the world." "The importance of respect for the non-aligned policy assuredly occupies a special position in this respect. The position of our country on the independent role of the non-aligned movement and on non-alignment being an irreplaceable factor for equality and progress has undoubtedly won fresh and important international confirmation," the commentary adds.

After expounding the world public's positive assessments of this visit, the commentary points out: "Recently, there has been no bigger progress in improving the international situation, but there has existed a serious tendency of close-doorism, maintaining various monopolies and privileges and of the narrow minded concept. Under these circumstances, Yugoslavia and China have supplied examples contrary to this tendency."

Referring to the friendly atmosphere and openness [words indistinct] their different experiences in building socialism and cooperation and mutual rapprochement along the different roads, the commentary says: "Anything imagined beyond this and any attempt of teaching others in line with this imagination or on such a base, cannot be deemed as good-hearted, or beneficial to the whole cause of international cooperation and peace, no matter where the attempt comes from."

YUGOSLAV PAPER PRAISES HUA'S VISIT, REFUTES SOVIET SLURS

OW312044Y Peking NCNA in English 2024 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--A signed commentary published today in the Yugoslav paper VJESNIK at the end of Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia, evaluated highly the new growth in relations between the parties and governments of the two countries and refuted the slurs cast by the Soviet Union.

The commentary said that the talks held during the visit of the Chinese Party and government delegation had proceeded in a frank and cordial spirit and in an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect. "It was by no means empty flattery when both sides referred to President Tito's visit to China and Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia as 'historic.'"

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"This is a meeting between two revolutions of similar origin, a meeting between two spokesmen, each of whom takes a sincere interest in the other's experiences gained in the course of settling the complicated problems of socialist construction. This is a meeting between two participants, neither of whom is seeking to impose his position, views and opinion on the other. It is a meeting between two nations in whose relations there can only be full independence, equality and lack of bias."

It is only natural that some differences should exist. Both sides believe that these are practical differences, but equally they believe that such differences should be allowed to exist. They do not constitute an obstacle to the realization of normal relations and the development of those relations.

The commentary noted that, as has been said before, the timely and genuine rapprochement between two revolutions is detrimental to no one, but can be beneficial to socialism. However, it appears that certain people do not think so. From their point of view, the normalization of Yugoslav-Chinese relations represents the "forming of an anti-Soviet alliance" (Radio Sofia). They flew into a fury and reacted sharply at Chairman Hua's visits to Yugoslavia and Romania. As a result of their bloc-trained way of thinking, whether in the east or the west, they always think the same and as a consequence always act in the same. To their mind, all independent acts and moves are heretical. They have even gone so far as to view the normalization of relations between the two independent and equal countries of Yugoslavia and China, through the prism of the relations of either of the two countries with a third country. For example, the West sums up Chairman Hua's visits to Romania and Yugoslavia as "China encircling the Soviet Union." The Soviet newspapers have reacted in the same manner. (The title the PRAVDA used when reporting on China's foreign policies was "Whom Do They Aim At and What Are They After?") What is particularly surprising is that TASS news agency quoted some foreign, especially Western press statements and reporters in their charges against Yugoslavia, instead of quoting the statements and positions made by the most responsible Yugoslav leaders on the country's policies.

The commentary said in conclusion that Yugoslavia never has, and never would allow the disputes between certain countries, such as those between the Soviet Union and China, to spoil its own relations with these countries. It develops its relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the following universal principles: independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention in other states' internal affairs, mutual respect and benefit and not inflicting harm on a third country.

PRC REQUESTS ITALY'S ACCEPTANCE OF CHINESE STUDENTS

0W311121Y Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Aug (AFP)--China has asked Italy to accept some of the many Chinese students who will be going to universities abroad this autumn, Italian sources here said today.

The request was made by Chinese leaders during the visit here of Italian Education Minister Mario Pedini, who left Peking yesterday after four days for a tour of the provinces.

A figure of 300 students has been suggested, but precise details have not yet been worked out, the same source said.

China officials asked Mr Pedini if the students could be housed with Italian families and not in university halls of residence.

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The Chinese have also made the same request to other European countries who have accepted students from this largest ever batch sent abroad by China.

CCP'S FENG HSUAN PETES ITALIAN SOCIALIST REVOLUTION GROUP

OW302107Y Peking NCNA in English 2039 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--Feng Hsuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all comrades on a delegation of cadres of the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy led by Comrade Vincenzo Calo, general secretary of the party.

Present were leading members of bureaus concerned under the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee Chu Ta-cheng and Chiang Kuang-hua.

The delegation arrived here on August 10. While in China, the Italian comrades visited Peking, Canton, Shanghai, Wuhsi, Changchou and Nanking. They will shortly leave for home.

ULANFU MEETS WITH ITALIAN VISITORS 26 AUGUST

OW260910Y Peking NCNA in English 0847 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of personalities from Italy.

Members of the delegation are A. Tanga, F. Accame, G. Benvenuto, U. Attardi, G. Proietti and A. De Poi.

Among those present on the occasion was Wang Ping-ban, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

ITALIAN PAPER QUOTED ON USSR AID TO THIRD WORLD

OW251634Y Peking NCNA in English 1455 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--The "military and economic aid" provided by the Russians is designed to facilitate their penetration of Third World countries, says an article yesterday in the Italian paper LA STAMPA.

Official figures show, the article says, that Soviet trade with developing countries jumped from 3,000 million U.S. dollars in 1970 to 12,000 million dollars in 1977; and that Soviet exports to them increased from 2,000 million to 8,000 million dollars in the same period. Unlabelled Soviet exports, namely military goods, made up 35-40 or even 50 percent. This means that in 1977 alone, the Russians exported 3,900 million dollars' worth of military hardware, netting about 1,200 million dollars from the sales.

The LA STAMPA article breaks down the Soviet military exports in 1970 as follows: 84 percent went to the Middle East and North Africa, 11 percent to South Asia, and 5 percent to countries in Central Africa and south of the Sahara. Later, Soviet military equipment found its way into Latin America, which in 1977, received 14 percent of the total Russian military exports for the year.

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Another means of Soviet penetration, the article adds, is sending Soviet and East European military personnel and even Cuban troops to the Third World. The Russians have also trained "high-ranking officials and military technicians" for the developing countries. "By the end of 1977, more than 37,000 people have been trained in the Soviet Union, and another 10,000 in other Warsaw Pact countries," the LA STAMPA article says.

NATO MEMBERS TO CONDUCT LAND, SEA, AIR MANEUVERS

OW262038Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 25 Aug (HSINHUA)--NATO members will stage over 30 land-sea-air manoeuvres and staff exercises over an area from Norway in the north to the Mediterranean in the south, with many important manoeuvres to take place in West Germany. This was announced by NATO's allied headquarters in Europe and West German official sources.

In recent years, NATO has staged a series of military manoeuvres called "Autumn Forge" every autumn to enhance its defence capability against the Soviet military threat. The West German Defence Ministry declared that this autumn's manoeuvres are aimed at increasing the NATO members' mutual support within Europe and improving the defence capability.

The large-scale naval manoeuvre to be staged in the North Atlantic from September 4 to 19 is considered to be one of the most important since the founding of NATO. Taking part in the manoeuvre, code-named "Northern Wedding," will be West German, U.S., British and Dutch naval units. The manoeuvre will be aimed at improving the capability of reinforcement to West Europe's defence strength in case of war. It was reported that West Germany alone will have over 3,000 marines and 40 naval vessels involved in the manoeuvre.

Following "Northern Wedding," the "Bold Guard 78" land-sea-air exercise will begin on September 19 in northern West Germany and Denmark, involving 65,000 men from the U.S., West Germany, Britain, Denmark and Holland. This operation will be aimed at improving the effectiveness of forces defending West Germany's Schleswig-Holstein area and Jutland. Western strategists rate these areas the first targets of any future Warsaw Pact attack.

NATO's autumn exercises will also include the "Blue Danube" from September 17-21 participated in by 46,000 men from West Germany, Canada and the U.S., the "Reforge 78" from September 18-28, involving 56,000 American, West German and other allied soldiers, and the "Saxon Drive" manoeuvre with 33,000 men from the U.S., West Germany and Holland.

NATO's autumn exercises will not come to an end until November.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHAIRMAN HUA, IRANIAN SHAH HOLD PRIVATE TALKS 31 AUGUST

OW311709Y Peking NCNA in English 1706 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi held private friendly talks at the shahanshah's office at the Saadabad palace here this afternoon.

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HUA KUO-FENG RECEIVES PRC EMBASSY PERSONNEL IN TEHRAN

OW311922Y Peking NCNA in English 1920 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng received here this evening the personnel of the Chinese Embassy in Iran and other Chinese comrades working or studying here. He had photographs taken together with all present.

Present on the occasion were Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang and Huang Hua, who are accompanying Chairman Hua on the visit to Iran.

HUANG HUA, IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

OW311146Y Peking NCNA in English 1055 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--A cultural agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Imperial Government of Iran was signed this morning at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Iranian Foreign Minister Amir Khosrow Afshar Qasemlu signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The agreement says that the contracting parties will strive to expand the cultural, scientific and technological relations between the two countries on the principles of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, on a reciprocal basis and with regard for mutual interests.

The agreement points out that the contracting parties shall promote the exchange of information and publications in the fields of literature, arts, philosophy, religion, archaeology and history.

The agreement also calls for exchange in the fields of culture, education, arts and sports.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Iranian side were Manouchehr Zelli, deputy foreign minister for political affairs; Mouteza Ghadimi Navai'i, deputy foreign minister for cultural and social affairs; and Mahmud Esfandiari, Iranian ambassador to China.

Present on the Chinese side were Yu Chan, vice-minister for foreign affairs, and Chiao Jo-yu, Chinese ambassador to Iran.

CHI TENG-KUEI HOLDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TALKS IN IRAN

OW311609Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chi Teng-kuei, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, held talks here this afternoon with three Iranian ministers on the development of economic relations between China and Iran. This was in accordance with a decision taken by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shahanshah of Iran.

The three Iranian ministers were Mohammad Yeganeh, minister of economics and finance; Mohammad Reza Amin, minister of industries and mines; and Mohammad Reza Vishkai, minister of commerce.

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During the talks, both sides agreed to expand trade between the two countries and develop economic, scientific and technological cooperation in various forms on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and respect for each other. They decided to take necessary measures accordingly. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the Chinese side were Chao Tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Szechwan Province; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry; and Chiao Jo-yu, Chinese ambassador to Iran.

MEMBERS OF CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG'S PARTY TOUR TEHRAN

OW311116Y Peking NCNA in English 1032 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei, [Szechwan] Provincial Revolutionary Committee Chairman Chao Tzu-yang, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other members of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's party this morning visited the Pahlavi Museum and the Museum of Crown Jewels in Tehran.

The Pahlavi Museum, a two floor building constructed of green marble with a chocolate colour dome set in a lovely garden, was the former palace of Reza Shah the Great, father of the Iranian shahanshah. Entering a number of rooms on the ground floor, the Chinese visitors evinced interest in the exhibits which trace the recent history of Iran--bronze shackles showing Iran at the mercy of Imperialisms before the reign of the Pahlavi dynasty, and exhibits showing how it fought for independence.

Driving to the Iran Central Bank next, the Chinese visitors entered the vault of the bank which is now also a museum. It is here that the treasures of many monarchs of Iran dating back several centuries are kept and exhibited. Here the Chinese guests saw a rich collection of jewels and other precious articles. Among the prime pieces are a gold terrestrial globe studded with more than fifty-one thousand precious stones and on which China was represented by rubies, a peacock throne and a number of crowns all encrusted with pearls and jewels. Many of the articles are of high artistic value, reflective of the skill and ingenuity of Iranian artisans.

CHAIRMAN HUA, DELEGATION DEPART TEHRAN 1 SEPTEMBER

Send-Off Ceremony

OW010904Y Peking NCNA in English 0837 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, concluded his official friendship visit to Iran and left here for home by special plane this morning. He has thus ended his tour abroad which took him to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran.

At 1010 hours, Chairman Hua arrived by helicopter at the airport where Iranian Shahanshah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was waiting to bid him farewell.

A warm send-off ceremony took place at the airport which was decked with the national flags of China and Iran. Amid strains of the national anthems of the two countries, Chairman Hua, in the company of the Iranian shahanshah, reviewed a guard of honour.

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Before boarding the plane, Chairman Hua warmly shook hands with the shahanshah. Chairman Hua thanked him for his hospitality and said: "We are waiting for the China visit of Your Majesties the shahanshah and shahbanu." "So we hope," the shahanshah replied.

Leaving on the same plane were members of Chairman Hua's party including Chi Teng-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Szechwan Province; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Chang Yao-tzu, deputy director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building Industry.

Seeing the Chinese chairman off at the airport were Ja'afar Sharif-Emami, Iranian prime minister; Abdollah Riyazi, Majlis speaker; Amir 'Abbas Hoveyda, minister of the Imperial Court; Amir Khosrow Afshar Qasemlu, minister for foreign affairs; General Gholam Reza Azhari, chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff of the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces; Lt. General Mohsen Hashemi-Nezhad, chief of the Imperial Household and general military aide to H.I.M. the shahanshah; Amir Aslan Afshar, grand master of ceremonies of H.I.M. the shahanshah; Nosratollah Moinian, chief of the Private Secretariat of H.I.M. the shahanshah; and Lt. General Abdol Ali Badrei, the commander of the Imperial Guard.

Present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here.

Diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy here were also present at the airport to bid farewell to Chairman Hua.

Hua Message to Shah

OW010645Y Peking NCNA in English 0640 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, upon leaving the border of Iran by special plane today at the end of his official friendship visit to Iran, sent a message of thanks to Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The message reads: In flying across your frontier at the end of my friendly visit, allow me to again express my heartfelt thanks to Your Majesty, the imperial government and people of Iran for the warm and friendly reception accorded us. The visit to your country has been very fruitful, and I am confident that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop constantly.

May Your Majesty enjoy good health!

Arrival in Urumchi

OW011242Y Peking NCNA in English 1153 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, returned to Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, by special plane this afternoon after concluding his successful official friendly visits to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran. He brought back the profound friendship of the peoples of the three countries for the Chinese people.

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The five-star red flag fluttered at the airport in the fine autumn weather. The local party, government and army leaders and representatives of various nationalities waiting there to greet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng were overjoyed by his visits which have been great successes.

Welcoming Chairman Hua at the airport were Wang Feng, first secretary of the CCP Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Sinkiang units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liu Chen, second secretary of the regional party committee and commander of the PLA Sinkiang units; and other regional party, government and army leading comrades Kuo Lin-hsiang, Chou Jen-shan, Szu-mai Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung and Tieh-mu-erh Tu-wa-mai-ti.

The plane landed at 6:45 p.m. A smiling Chairman Hua walked down the steps from the plane to warm applause. Comrades Wang Feng and Liu Chen went forward to greet him and shook hands with him.

Representatives of Uighur, Kazakh, Khalkhas, Tajik, Sibo, Mongolian, Tatar, Han and Hui nationalities from factories, mines, villages, the pastureland, government offices and schools, clad in bright-coloured national costumes, greeted Chairman Hua at the airport. He shook hands with them happily. People enthusiastically clapped to congratulate him on his tremendous contribution to the enhancement of friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the whole world.

Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang, Huang Hua, Chang Yao-tzu, Yu Chan, Chen Chieh and Sun Yu-yu who accompanied Chairman Hua on the trip returned on same plane. Comrade Chiao Shih who visited Romania and Yugoslavia with Chairman Hua also returned by air today.

IRAN MAKES PROGRESS IN DIVERSIFYING INDUSTRY

OW311206Y Peking NONA in English 0946 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Iran has in recent years made much progress in diversifying its industry, while continuing to develop its oil extracting industry.

Shah Pahlavi has repeatedly stressed the need for a diversified industry, including petro-chemical, to put the national economy on a sound basis without being dependent on the revenue from crude oil as its principal income. It was under this guideline that the fifth five-year development plan (March 1973--March 1978) was formulated.

According to the latest statistics released by the Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran here, the country's total industrial output value in terms of fixed price (crude oil excluded), grew at the average annual rate of 12 percent under the fifth five-year plan. The industries cover oil refining, petro-chemical, power, auto-making, textile, food processing, metallurgical, construction materials and machine-building.

There are 6,000 major industrial enterprises in the country as well as more than 200 enterprises run jointly with foreign capital.

Iran's oil refining industry has made considerable progress since the nationalization in July 1975 of the oil enterprises controlled by foreign monopoly capital. Its annual capacity has risen to 48 million tons, 68 percent higher than that five years ago.

The capacity of natural gas treatment and liquefaction has also been growing steadily. The steel tubing plant now turns out 500,000 tons of tube annually and goes a long way to meet the country's needs for the transportation of gas and oil.

Petro-chemicals extracted from a ton of crude oil are roughly ten times the value of the ton of crude. Yet previously the country's petro-chemical industry comprised only six small enterprises. The National Iranian Oil Company announced last year that the government would invest 30,000 million U.S. dollars in the natural gas and petro-chemical industries in five years. Of the five major petro-chemical enterprises now under construction, the biggest is the petro-chemical combine at Bandar, Shahpur, and the first phase of the project has been completed and will partially go into operation next year. When fully completed, it will produce yearly 3.5 million tons of ethylene, polyvinyl chloride and other by-products.

Inadequate power supply had hampered the implementation of the fifth five-year plan. To fill this gap, a power plant with natural gas as its fuel was built last month at Rey south of Tehran with a total capacity of over 1.38 million-kilowatts. In addition, agreements were concluded with West Germany and France for the construction of two nuclear power plants each with a capacity 1.2 million-kilowatts and another two each with a capacity of 900,000-kilowatts. These projects are now under construction.

The country has also paid much attention to the exploitation of mineral resources. Recent survey proves that Iran is rich in coal, copper, iron and aluminum and the latest discoveries include phosphate, lead, zinc, uranium and mercury. Copper is only next to oil in importance for the country. To tap the copper mine in Sar Cheshmen in Kerman Province, a mining combine has been under construction since 1972. The deposits there are estimated at 850 million tons and the copper content of the ore averages 1.2 percent. When completed, the combine will produce 150,000 tons of copper a year.

Iran began to have a budding auto industry in 1959 and now there are 11 car companies, which assembled or manufactured a total of over 200,000 trucks and other automobiles in the year ending March, 1978, with some 60-70 percent of the car-parts produced by themselves. Some of the cars have been exported. The Iran National Industrial Company was built in the suburbs of the capital in 1963 and assembled averagely one car a day with imported car-parts. In 1967, it set up more workshops with British equipment and started to manufacture cars. It managed to produce 125,000 automobiles and 20,000 buses and tourist buses during the year 1977-78.

As the country has to import more than four million tons of rolled steel annually to meet its growing needs, the government has decided to speed up the development of the metallurgical industry. Five more iron and steel plants are to be set up and run jointly with Italian and British capital.

Apart from oil industry, Iran is still in want of a full-fledged industrial base and there are some difficulties ahead. But the country is making new efforts to overcome the difficulties and advance on the road of development.

NCNA CORRECTION TO IRANIAN PRESS COVERAGE OF HUA VISIT

The following corrections to the article entitled "Iranian Press Comments on Hua Visit," published in the 31 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page A 20, are supplied by NCNA:

Page A 20, second paragraph, first sentence should read: In an editorial entitled "Great Guest From a Great Country," RASTAKHIZ says, "The visit...

Page A 20, third paragraph, first sentence should read: AYANDEGAN in its editorial "Distinguished Guest From China..."

Page A 21, first paragraph, first sentence should read: Yesterday, Television of Iran broadcast a live transmission...

VICE PREMIER CHEN MU-HUA'S VISIT TO AFRICA REVIEWED

OW312041Y Peking NCNA in English 1922 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

["News feature: Chinese Government Delegation's Friendly Visit to Three African Countries--by HSINHUA correspondents Tsai Shu-chin and Tung Cheng-pin"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, August 31 (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation led by Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua paid official and friendly visits to Somalia, Gabon and Cameroon between the end of July and the middle of August. In all of the three countries, the Chinese delegation was accorded warm and cordial hospitality by the governments and people.

Fraternal Friendship

Somalia was the first country visited. China and Somalia have had friendly contacts since as early as in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), when the well-known voyager, Cheng Ho, made four visits to the coastal cities of Mogadiscio, Brava and Juba, thereby establishing a pathway for friendly contacts between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. In 1964, our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai paid a friendly visit to Somalia at the invitation of that country and announced China's eight principles for external assistance at a mass rally in Mogadiscio. The Somali president, Mohamed Siad Barre has visited China three times in the last few years. Now, the Chinese Government delegation, carrying the Chinese people's friendship, has visited the country and reported that they felt just as if they were at home.

The friendly feelings towards the Chinese people were greatly in evidence when the delegation arrived at Mogadiscio. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and all the members of the delegation were warmly welcomed at the airport by the vice-president of Somalia, Ismail Ali Abokar and thousands of people, who danced and sang. Crowds thronged the sidewalks along the several kilometres drive from the airport to the guest house. Some people were performing folk dances to the accompaniment of African drums, while others held high portraits of Chairman Hua Huo-feng and President Siad, shouting "Long live the friendship of China and Somalia," "The Chinese people are brothers" and other slogans. Most impressive was the singing of "The East Is Red" in Chinese, which was as fluent and natural and full of emotion as if the guests had been back in Peking. The singing could be heard all over the airport and the city.

On the afternoon of August 1, the delegation visited Hargeisa, the second largest city in Somalia. People from all parts of the city turned out to welcome the delegation. Men and women, old and young, lined the seven-kilometre route from the airport to the guest house, turning the road into a "friendship road".

They waved the national flags of the two countries and fresh flowers, and shouted "Shinna" (China) and "walaalo" (brother). At dusk rain fell. The host told the Chinese guests, "this is a good sign for your arrival. The inhabitants always link Hargeisa with water, and water with the friendship of the two peoples." A Somali friend explained that Hargeisa, situated in the northern mountainous area, had often been seriously short of water in the past. During the periods of drought animals died and people were forced to leave their land to find a living elsewhere. The colonialists, alleging that there was no underground water in Hargeisa, had never solved the water problem during their more than 50 years of rule. However in 1969, Chinese hydrologists carried out surveys. After many difficulties they eventually succeeded in finding an ample source of water. Later, the Hargeisa water supply project was built in cooperation between workers and staff of the two countries. Beginning in 1973, the water supply was steadily increased and the quality of the water improved. In 1974-75, the northwest area was hit by drought, and most of the area suffered from severe lack of water. In Hargeisa, however, the water supply, called "friendship water", was sufficient to meet the people's demand, despite the fact that the size of the population in this city had doubled.

The delegation also toured Kismayu, a southern port city, where they especially visited the equatorial monument which stands on the equatorial line, 60 kilometres north of the city. When the delegation arrived there, the place was crowded with people who were in a festive mood. The host presented freshly cut coconuts to the Chinese guests and two old women came to see and embrace the Chinese vice-premier when they heard of her arrival.

The long-standing friendship and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism have closely linked China and Somalia. Somali artists performed pieces for the delegation, one of which was a skit showing the Russian bear battered by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This was excellently performed by four actors and lasted more than ten minutes. The impression left with us was that the Somali people had united as one in their struggle against Soviet hegemonism.

A True Friend

On August 5, the Chinese Government delegation left Somalia for Gabon.

Gabon is at once an ancient and a young country. Farming tools used by people seven thousand years B.C. have been found on the banks of the Ogooue River. Gabon used to be one of the important centres from which Western colonialists sold black slaves. At one time, over ten thousand slaves were transported each year to America in exchange for sugar, cotton and tobacco. Gabon's capital, Libreville, means "Freetown" in French. It was constructed in 1849 by a boatload of slaves who managed to win their freedom. But "Freetown" was not free at that time. Only after Gabon gained independence in 1960, did Libreville, "Freetown", win genuine freedom. It developed speedily, and now has become a beautiful modern city.

In 1975, President Omar Bongo while in Peking said, "Freedom is like light, the value of which is appreciated only when one is deprived of it." He also said, "We know who is our genuine friend."

China and Gabon both belong to the Third World and the peoples of the two countries have both undergone the same history of slavery and exploitation. Today they face the common task of opposing aggression and expansion from the superpowers, especially from the Soviet social-imperialists. They know the value of independence and freedom, and are capable of appreciating reliable friends who can help in their struggles. One Gabonese minister told the Chinese friends, "The Gabonese are developing friendship with China after judgment and comparison". Indeed, the Gabonese people come to know their genuine friends from the way they behave and from their loyalty.

At the request of President Bongo, the delegation made a country wide tour in which they visited Port-Gentil in the west, Tohibanga in the south, Franceville in the east, and Oyem in the north. Wherever they went, they received a warm welcome from the regional government and people. The most moving scene was in one of the local agricultural technical stations where Chinese technicians lived. People from nearby villages gathered and danced there long before the delegation arrived and continued till the delegation left.

Gabon is rich in natural resources. The production of timber, manganese and uranium occupy an important position not only in Africa but in the world. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua visited the Moanda manganese open-cut mine and an ore dressing plant in Ogooue Province. The mine owns the world's longest aerial cable railway. In 1977 Gabon was the third biggest exporter of manganese in the world.

The delegation also visited the Mounana uranium mine where the uranium proportion in the ore is higher than that in the United States, Canada or Australia. Gabon's output at present puts it third in Africa.

Remarkable Achievements

During their stay, the Chinese Government delegation also visited Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon, as well as some places in the centre-south, northern, coastal and south-western provinces. Wherever they went, they were warmly welcomed by the local people.

In the short visit, President Ahmadou Ahidjo presided over a banquet held in honour of the Chinese delegation and cordially received Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua at the presidential residence on two occasions. Both the host and guest recalled the development of the friendly cooperative relations between China and Cameroon, and reviewed the present situation in Africa. President Ahidjo stressed Cameroon's opposition towards attempts from outside to rule and interfere in Cameroonian affairs, and praised China's policy of respecting African countries' sovereignty and of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

The achievements in national economic development left a deep impression on the Chinese delegation. On August 17, the delegation visited the Lagdo hydro-electric power station, 70-kilometres from Garoua, capital of the northern province. In the fields beside the roads, cotton, peanut plants and corn gave promise of a splendid harvest to come. This sight greatly pleased the Chinese guests as it showed the success of the Cameroon Government and people in implementing their policy of "green revolution". Agriculture is seen as the foundation of the economy and it is reported that Cameroon is self-sufficient in grain and sugar.

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The dam of the power station is situated among the mountains where the full Benoue River flows quickly. When completed, the reservoir will contain 7,700 million cubic metres of water. Apart from generating electricity, the water will be used to irrigate several thousand hectares of land in the lower reaches of the Benoue River. An area which was once desolate has now turned into a vigorous town. When the delegation arrived, they were welcomed by the Chinese and Cameroonian workers and technicians who are working on the completion of the dam. The full potential of the project was explained to them.

After visiting Douala, the capital of the coastal province, and the biggest economic centre and port of Cameroon, the delegation set off for the south-western province. The delegation visited a plantation of the "Cameroon development corporation," which is the biggest state-owned united industrial and agricultural enterprise. They also visited a modern oil palm mill and a modern tea processing factory.

In the space of one short half day visit, the delegation witnessed the pace of Cameroon's industrial development. Since independence, Cameroon with a population of seven million has set up 250 industrial enterprises, thus becoming the third most industrially developed country among the French-speaking African countries.

On August 19, the delegation left Cameroon for home. They extend their best wishes to Cameroon for the continued and enlarged progress of her industrial and agricultural development.

BRIEFS

INSURANCE DELEGATION IN MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo, 30 Aug--The delegation of the People's Insurance Company of China left here for home today after winding up a 15-day friendly visit to Mozambique. During its stay here, the Chinese delegation held talks with representatives of the Mozambican Insurance Company and the Bank of Mozambique. They exchanged experience and discussed how to develop bilateral cooperation. Minister of Finance Rui Baltasar dos Santos Alves yesterday received the Chinese delegation led by Lin Chen-feng, deputy general manager of the Chinese People's Insurance Company. The Chinese delegation toured the port of Maputo, several industrial enterprises and schools. It arrived here on August 16 at the invitation of the Mozambican Ministry of Finance. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW]

BOXING DELEGATION IN SOMALIA--Mogadiscio, 30 Aug--The traditional Chinese boxing and fencing delegation with Sun Chi-wen as leader and Mao Po-hao as deputy leader left here for home this morning after a 16-day friendly visit to Somalia. The delegation gave seven performances in Somalia to the warm welcome of 12,000 spectators, among whom were Vice President Ismail Ali Abokar, bureau chairmen of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, and government ministers. Yesterday evening, the Ministry of Sports of Somalia gave a reception in honour of the Chinese delegation. In their toasts at the reception, Mohamed Hassan Nur, director general of the Ministry of Sports, and the delegation leader Sun Chi-wen wished that the friendly relations between Somalia and China would be daily consolidated and developed. On August 25, Chinese Ambassador Chang Shih-shieh gave a reception to mark the delegation's visit. The Chinese delegation arrived in Somalia on August 15. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 1938 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW]

RALLY IN PEKING LAUNCHES 'QUALITY MONTH' ACTIVITIES

OW311800Y Peking NCNA in English 1604 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 31 Aug (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en today urged all factory directors to improve the quality of their products. The call came at a meeting here and was broadcast and televised throughout the country. A big quality drive is anticipated on the industrial and communications front.

Yuan Pao-hua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, presided over the meeting, which was attended by Vice-Premiers Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Mu-hua and Wang Chen. Representatives of ten units from the petroleum, metallurgical, textile, machinery, power, chemical and other industries spoke on their determination to improve quality and challenge other units to a socialist emulation campaign. [Peking Domestic Service at 0700 GMT on 31 August adds the following: "Attending today's rally were responsible persons of the state planning, economic scientific and technological commissions; the ministries of foreign trade, metallurgical industry, coal industry, petroleum industry, and chemical industry; the first third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ministries of machine building; the ministries of water conservancy and power, textile industry, light industry, railways, communications, posts and telecommunications, finance, and commerce; staff officers of the State Council, the General Office for National Defense Industry, the Scientific and Technological Commission for National Defense, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Central Broadcasting Affairs Administrative Bureau, Central People's Broadcasting Station, Central Television Station and other departments," as well as representatives from the industrial and communications front.]

Yu Te-hai of the No 1 Oil Extraction Department at the Taching oilfield was the first to challenge other units to an emulation campaign. He reported that his brigade had maintained a steady high output for eighteen years, underground pressure of the oil wells stable at the same time. He pledged on behalf of Taching to raise the percentage of up-to-standard oilfield capital construction from the original ninety percent to ninety-five. He promised that his brigade would maintain stable output for another eight years.

Chen Fu-han, leader of the "Mao Tsetung Special" locomotive crew, was quick to respond. He said that his engine would ensure safe driving and punctuality and pull more freight, while improving both maintenance and service. The engine crew has a record of safe operations over 3,190,000 kilometres, in the thirty-two years since the locomotive was named in the liberated areas in 1946.

Wang Chun-shao, a pace-setter in the iron mines, spoke on behalf of twenty labour heroes and pace-setters at the Anshan iron and steel centre. He proposed an emulation drive for better quality iron and steel. He pledged to restore the good name of all the twenty-four famed products made at Anshan, including heavy steel rails, plowshare steel and sheet steel for automobile making by the end of this year. Some of the products, he said, would become the best in the country.

Kang Shih-en Speech

OW311957Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0700 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Speech by Vice Premier Kang Shih-en at the 31 August Peking Rally on "Quality Month" activities of industrial and communications fronts--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the first round of "Quality Month" activities on the industrial and communications fronts throughout the country will begin tomorrow.

Our party has always paid great attention to improving product quality. On many occasions Chairman Mao pointed out that primary attention should be given to product quality. After the smashing of the gang of four, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee demanded that all those industrial and communications enterprises whose product quality has fallen below their respective best level should first of all return to the best level before the end of 1978 and strive to achieve a better level. Now, some enterprises have already met this demand and even caught up with or surpassed the advanced world level. However, product quality of a fairly large number of enterprises is still quite inferior and below the level they achieved in the past. Leading comrades of some units are indifferent and turn a blind eye to their inferior product quality. They have not paid enough attention to this problem and have made little effort to improve product quality. To quickly improve this situation and resolutely meet the demand of the party Central Committee on improving product quality, it has been decided to unfold the "Quality Month" activities.

The first requirement of "Quality Month" is that in the movement to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and learn from Taching in industry, every department, region and enterprise must arouse the masses to reveal existing problems regarding product quality and the damages caused by such problems to the state and the people, as well as penetratingly criticize the crimes of the gang of four in impairing product quality. They should seriously examine their own shortcomings and mistakes in work and sum up their experiences to draw the proper lessons.

The second requirement of "Quality Month" is to make great efforts to break out about the harmful effects of poor product quality in order to help everyone realize that **raising** product quality is an important task that brooks no delay. The quality of products has a lot to do with the pace of development of the national economy, the four modernizations and the vital interests of the state and people. Premier Chou said that product quality is a matter concerning the political line, thus incisively **indicating** the nature of this problem. We should consider improvement of product quality as the central link in fulfilling the eight technical and economic targets. All comrades, particularly leading ones, must firmly foster this concept and link all their work to the motto "give first place to product quality."

The third requirement of "Quality Month" is to conscientiously and firmly enforce necessary rules and regulations and carry out basic work on quality control, starting from scratch and refraining from parroting general slogans and, still less, uttering empty phrases. The main points of these rules and regulations and the basic work are:

1. Factory directors should personally assume responsibility for product quality. Whenever a problem arises in product quality, the factory directors' responsibility should be first examined.

2. A strict system of individual responsibility for quality should be enforced. Each product and each stage of the production process, whether concerning production, processing or management, should be registered or marked so that when problems concerning product quality arise, responsibility can be fixed.

Under no circumstances, and at no time, should there be no one responsible for poor product quality at any stage of the entire production process.

3. A sound inspection system should be enforced. There should be a clearly specified standard for each product. Below-standard raw and processed materials should not be used; below-standard parts and components should not be adopted; and defective semi-finished products of one stage of the production process should not be accepted by the next stage. Defective products should not be included in the planned output of finished products. They should not be counted in the output value tabulation and should not be released from factories, nor should they be put on sale by factories themselves.

4. A strict consumption limit should be set. Each product should have a set limit of consumption of fuel, power and raw and processed materials, and their supply should be provided according to the set limit. Reasons for overconsumption must be located and accounted for.

5. Attention should be paid to [word indistinct] production. All factories and workshops should be kept clean and tidy to provide a favorable condition for producing high-quality products. [Words indistinct] must be orderly. All enterprises should prevent pollution by waste gas, liquids and dregs, do a good job in environmental protection and insure safety in production.

6. It is necessary to strengthen technical and basic work--by (?revising designs), renovating processes, maintaining and repairing equipment and consolidating [words indistinct] and strengthening [words indistinct].

7. It is necessary to generally raise technical levels and strictly follow operating procedures. All enterprises should periodically conduct technical evaluations and step up technical training. All workers should master the skills they are supposed to master in their own units. Persons who have not yet mastered these skills should strive to master them in a set period. From now on, the evaluation of technical skills will be the main basis for evaluating work performance and for making promotions.

8. Issuing rewards for good-quality products and punishment for bad ones should be strictly enforced. Responsibility should be fixed for poor-quality products that cause serious losses to the state and persons responsible should be dealt with sternly, or even punished according to law.

9. The system of guaranteed repair, exchange and refund should be enforced. All enterprises should conduct a general examination of all products produced by factories since 1 January this year. They have the responsibility to repair defective products and exchange useless ones until the customers are satisfied.

10. All the existing systems, regulations and methods of all departments and regions that are not favorable to raising the quality of products should be revised. Leading departments should not [words indistinct].

The above regulations will be earnestly implemented and will never be observed in just words and not in deeds. Those enterprises that have not yet caught up with their own previous best level must strive to achieve it before the end of this year. Those that have achieved it should place new demands on themselves. All departments, regions and enterprises should formulate plans for raising the quality of their products. Continuous raising of the quality of products is a long-term task for all production departments. The "Quality Month" drive is only one measure to insure the good quality of products.

Through "Quality Month" we can enhance our awareness and successfully carry out our work in raising the quality of products in a sustained way.

To fulfill the demand to raise product quality, the most fundamental task is to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, eliminate their pernicious influence, seriously learn from Taching, effectively consolidate enterprises and forcefully strengthen ideological-political work. It is impossible to try to improve product quality without grasping the above-mentioned fundamentals.

Comrades: Guided by the strategic policy decision issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and running the country well, the situation on China's industrial and communications fronts is becoming ever better with production increasing by a big margin. Chairman Hua has repeatedly told us that the better the situation, the more necessary it is for us to remain modest and prudent and not be complacent. He also repeatedly instructed us: "We should attach great importance to product quality. We should be 100-percent serious in always seeking improvement. We must be 100-percent serious, not 90 percent, not 95 percent. Through "Quality Month" activities we must achieve positive results, win a sweeping victory in raising product quality and overfulfill the state plans for this year in an all-round way. Finally, I wish complete success to the first round of "Quality Month" activities.

TEXT OF PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON LEARNING FROM HSIANGHSIANG

HK311424Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 21 Aug 78 p 3 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Industrial Departments Must Also Carry Out the Hsianghsiang Experience"]

[Text] The directive of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on popularizing the Hsianghsiang experience pointed out: Industrial departments everywhere must lower production costs and strive to improve the quality of industrial products," especially those that support agriculture and industry. Products that fail to meet specifications must not be permitted to leave the factory. As for those that have left factories, it is necessary to guarantee their repair, exchange and return. It is necessary to be resolute and to completely change the condition of "selling a plow or to buy a tractor, but ending up with a dead cow after buying the tractor" as a result of poor quality agricultural machinery.

Recently, in response to the call issued by the party Central Committee, the First Ministry of Machine Building held, in a novel way, a rally on the implementation of party policy in the (Changchiawan) people's commune in Tung County in suburban Peking. Together with some 3,000 people, including representatives of the National Conference to Learn From Taching on the Machine Building Industry Front and cadres of various organizations under the ministry, the minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building made an open self-examination and an apology to the peasants at the rally for the poor quality of agricultural machinery and for increasing burdens on the peasants. The units concerned withdrew the machinery that failed to meet specifications. This was indeed a fine action that won the approval of the people, and an actual deed in implementing the guidelines of the central authorities in carrying out the Hsianghsiang experience. All departments and units concerned should act in the same way, mobilize and take part in various activities to enthusiastically support agriculture and greatly develop and improve the work of industry supporting agriculture.

For many years, problems such as poor quality of agricultural machinery products and a shortage of spare parts have never been properly solved. [paragraph continues]

This situation not only hurts the development of agricultural mechanization but also increases the burdens on the peasants. The case discussed at the meeting by the Changchaiwan commune of Tung County, Peking Municipality, is quite typical. Three production brigades of this commune bought in succession four tractors from the Loyang tractor plant and the Changchun tractor plant. Because of the poor quality of the products and the lack of parts, the tractors are frequently "idle." Because there are no parts, some 30 of the 60 sets of this commune's mechanical sprayers are permanently "idle." Such conditions are not only found in Changchiawan commune alone but are also common in places all over the country. It is not easy for hard-working peasants to buy tractors. They actually paid a high price not only for a poor-quality "sick cow" but also for a "dead cow." If this situation continues, where will the enthusiasm of the peasants for mechanization come from? How can the worker-peasant alliance be consolidated? We should fully understand the serious consequences created by the poor quality of agricultural machinery products, make a determined effort toward improving the quality of such products and thoroughly solve problems such as spare part shortages and poor quality.

To improve the work of industry supporting agriculture, the most important thing now is to popularize the Hsianghsiang experience. A large portion of the peasants' excessive burdens mentioned in the investigation report by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee involved the industrial departments. We must firmly and thoroughly meet the requirements set by the party Central Committee for the industrial departments in circulating this county's experience. In particular, we must resolutely implement what the central authorities have reaffirmed: It is necessary to guarantee to repair, exchange and return of those products for agricultural use already on the market which fail to meet specifications. We must match deeds with words.

The First Ministry of Machine Building has done a good job this time. It not only apologized for inferior products but also made up the losses. The units concerned took back their products which failed to meet specifications. Only by doing so, will it be possible for us to enjoy the trust of the people, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and develop our cause of socialism.

Comrades at a small number of agricultural machinery plants still have reservations about implementing the "three-guarantee" system. They say: "We cannot undermine agriculture, but we also cannot undermine industry." The interpretation of the legitimate demands of the peasants for compensation as "undermining industry" is evidently incorrect. If a factory turns out rough and slipshod products, it is not only wasting manpower, material and the resources of the state, but it is also damaging the reputation of socialist enterprise. This truly undermines industry! On the other hand, compensating the losses sustained by the peasants will reduce some of the harmful effects and will permit discovery of methods to improve work and product quality. This is "promoting" industry and truly promoting and reviving socialist industry. What is wrong with this? Comrades of industrial departments and factories and enterprises concerned should fully understand that it is entirely necessary to carry out of the "three-guarantee" system. We must welcome this kind of "pressure" and consciously translate the pressure into a motivating force. Compensations that ought to be made must be made. This is the price we have to pay. Making compensations now allows us to make less or none in the future. This is a positive, not a negative, attitude.

Various problems in the work of supporting agriculture exist not only in the First Ministry of Machine Building, but also in other localities and departments. Why is it that some problems cannot be solved for such a long time? The main reason is the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Another important factor is that the thinking of taking agriculture as the foundation has still not struck roots in the minds of some leading comrades. The time has now come to completely change this situation.
[paragraph continues]

All areas and departments must regard the implementation of the directive of the party Central Committee on popularizing the Hsianghsiang experience as a motivating force; conscientiously and thoroughly examine the work and the ideas that prevail in various areas and departments; firmly establish the thinking of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy; and map out new plans and adopt new measures to push forward the work of supporting agriculture. Is the metallurgical department supplying steel conforming with the quality and variety needed by agriculture? Is the chemical department supplying superior pesticides, chemical fertilizers and chemical raw materials for agriculture? Are the commercial and supply and marketing departments succeeding in delivering the means of production to the consumer and providing facilities to the peasants on their own initiative? Has the department in charge of agricultural machinery succeeded in carrying out machinery maintenance and repair and supply work promptly and efficiently? Are communications and transportation departments giving priority to agriculture? Each and every department should carry out investigation and formulate plans for making improvement. Words must match deeds, and they must be systematically and vigorously translated into action for immediate results. Efforts must be made to put the important directive of the party Central Committee on popularizing the Hsianghsiang experience on a solid basis.

NCNA REPORT ON SOLVING CHINA'S EDIBLE OIL SHORTAGE

OW310947Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 26 Aug--In countries which produce great quantities of edible oil from plants, the average per capita consumption of edible oil from plants is from 30 to 50 catties. But, in recent years in China, the average per capita annual consumption of edible oil from plants has only been about 4 catties. A major reason for China's shortages of plant-derived edible oil is that China mainly relies on oil-bearing crops as a source of edible oil. Over 90 percent of China's plant-derived edible oil is produced from rape, peanut, soybean, sesame and cotton seeds. At present, China's total acreage of oil-bearing crops is 85 million mu--5.8 percent of its total farmland. However, because China has not yet fully solved its grain problem, there is little hope for allocating more farmland for oil-bearing crops. Even if we try our best to raise the per unit yield of our available oil-bearing crops, this will still be of limited help in boosting the edible oil consumption of the 800 million Chinese people.

Then how should we solve the edible oil problem as our country is embarking on a new Long March? The State Forestry General Administration as well as some comrades in forestry research institutes in a number of provinces and autonomous regions maintain that it is necessary to pay equal attention to production of edible oil from both oil-bearing herbs and oil-bearing woody plants and to gradually make oil-bearing woody plants the principal supplier of our edible oil. This is a policy issue concerning the solution of the Chinese people's edible oil problem, and an issue of great strategic importance.

Can China effectively develop production of edible oil from oil-bearing woody plants? We believe this is entirely possible. A few areas in China have already achieved marked results in planting oil-bearing woody plants. Hunan Province has planted about 15 million mu of camellia trees, yielding up to 50 percent of all edible oil consumed by the province each year. In the consumption of edible oil produced from oil-bearing woody plants, Hunan is not far behind Italy in quantity. The olive tree, introduced to China from foreign countries and cultivated in our country for over 10 years, has proved to be a high-yield fine-quality oil-bearing plant. It is now being grown in over a dozen south China provinces and autonomous regions and in south Honan and Shensi provinces. One species of olive tree can bear 40 catties of fruit per plant which yields 10 catties of edible oil. Each mu of olive trees can produce about 100 catties of olive oil. This is even higher than the average per mu yield of soybeans or peanuts.

The comrades of the State Forestry General Administration and many provinces and autonomous regions maintain that since the "gang of four" have been overthrown and the new Long March has begun, we must vigorously mobilize the masses, discard conventional ideas and take effective measures to vigorously develop the production of edible oil from woody plants. We must regard production of edible oil from woody plants as a major policy and strive to have our people's oil consumption match that of people in advanced countries by the end of this century. Some comrades are aware of the fact that no major increase can be made in acreage of edible oil-bearing crops over the next 20 years and that we must exert great efforts to increase output of edible oil from woody plants.

In order to increase output of edible oil from woody plants we must first strengthen management over the currently available oil-bearing woody plants which have already borne fruit, and double their yields within 2 to 3 years. Since some oil-bearing woody plants can be expected to bear fruit within the next 8 years, our people's edible oil consumption can be expected to increase markedly in the near future. Secondly, the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should expand their acreages of oil-bearing woody plants so that by the year 2,000, our country's acreage of oil-bearing woody plants will have increased to 150 million mou.

At present, the production of edible oil is a weak link in our agricultural production, while production of edible oil from woody plants is the weakest link in edible oil production. Even today, the production of edible oil from woody plants has not yet been included in state plans. There is no procurement target, nor any effective plans, for developing production of edible oil from woody plants. Although some localities have the desire, or plans, for developing edible oil production from woody plants, they have failed to exert great efforts, work out effective measures, improve management and research or assign sufficient management personnel to handle this project.

But one reaps what one sows. Therefore, if leaders at various levels--particularly the county party committees--pay great attention to, and include the planting of great numbers of oil-bearing woody plants in their combat plans during the new Long March, firmly grasp this task well as a major part of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and implement relevant policies, and work out plans and take effective measures for launching a large-scale campaign to develop production of edible oil from woody plants, the target of increasing our people's edible oil consumption can surely be reached.

NCNA editor's note: The above report has pointed out a new direction for solving the edible oil problem for our country's 800 million people. It is an issue of strategic importance in developing agriculture and forestry. This report presents a fine viewpoint which has not only been convincing but has also widened our field of vision. The only blemish in this seemingly perfect idea is that the report only discusses edible oil without sufficiently discussing vegetable oil for industrial use.

In order to increase production of edible oil as rapidly as possible, it is necessary--in addition to actively increasing production of edible oil from herb seed sources--to vigorously develop production of edible oil from woody plants and gradually make oil-bearing woody plants our principal supplier of edible oil. Also, oils produced from the oil-bearing tung tree [yu tung 3111 2717] and the black cedar [wu pai 3527 2672] are both very useful in industry and in our daily lives. Production of these oils must be vigorously developed.

Although the proposal for making oil-bearing woody plants the principle supplier for our edible oil is not new, we have failed to realize it in the past. Why? Is it because our land doesn't grow oil-bearing woody plants? Is heaven opposed to our growing oil-bearing woody plants? Of course not.

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The truth is that only a few people have ever given the matter any serious thought and not many people have exerted real efforts, particularly because the matter has never aroused the attention of leaders at all levels. Of course this situation was understandable when the "gang of four" ran rampant. But now that the "gang of four" has been overthrown, we must boldly march toward the target of making oil-bearing woody plants the principal supplier of our edible oil.

We suggest that organs at various levels firmly grasp production of edible oil from woody plants, regard this task as a major policy, work out plans according to local conditions, support the task with funds and materials and lend it technical guidance so that the policy is thoroughly implemented both ideologically and organizationally.

The task of making oil-bearing woody plants a major source of edible oil is an arduous one. But no task in the world is so hard that man cannot fulfill it if he has dogged determination. If party committees at all levels and the masses realize the benefits and importance of fulfilling this task, they can count on the enthusiasm of those people who now lack sufficient edible oils.

The honest soil will never fail to fulfill the expectations of our labor. If we restrain ourselves from shouting empty slogans and exert concrete efforts, within 10 years at the most, China's edible oil production will surely have undergone drastic changes. We must be determined to achieve the goal of streamlining our ideas about edible oil and of making oil-bearing woody plants the principal source of our edible oil supply by the end of this century.

ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS CARRIED OUT WITHIN CHINA

OWO10816Y Peking NCNA in English 0616 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Society of Forestry recently sponsored a national paulownia symposium in Kweilin in southern China. More than 100 representatives from the Chinese Academy of Forestry Science, the National Bureau of Forestry, the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and other research and higher education institutions attended. Sixty-seven papers covered the classification and distribution of the paulownia, sapling nursing and afforestation, prevention and control of diseases and insect pests, and the special properties and uses of this variety of timber.

An enlarged meeting of permanent council members of the Chinese Precision Machinery Society in Peking decided to make preparations for establishing 21 specialist societies on industrial automation, and optics and laser, and to hold symposiums on applied mechanics, applied mathematics as well as modernized management. It also decided to publish a number of journals and popular science materials.

More than 270 short training courses, lectures on science and technology and technical exchange activities were held earlier this year in the northeast China city of Shenyang. A total of 240,000 people attended. The city's societies of agricultural crops, plant protection and soil science organized 30 specialists for a study and lecture tour of the city's outskirts. Yang Shou-jen, vice-president of the Society of Agricultural Crops has written a paper which summed up his 40 years of experience with rice research and which is highly regarded.

Various societies of the scientific and technical association of Hunan and Yunnan provinces have promoted academic exchanges of various kinds. Specialists and scholars from other parts of the country have been invited to give lectures.

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LITERATURE, ART RESEARCH INSTITUTE ENROLLS STUDENTS

OW311229Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1740 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Aug--The Research Institute of Literature and Art, recently established by the Ministry of Culture, this September will begin to enroll postgraduates in the history of Chinese drama, dramatic theory, Chinese musical history, musical theory, folk music, Chinese fine arts history and fine arts theory. A number of experts will guide the students, including Chang Keng, A Chia, Ma Yen-hsiang and Kuo Han-cheng in the dramatic field; Lu I, Yang Yin-liu and Kuo Nai-an in the musical field; and Tsai Jo-hung, Wang Chao-wen and Chu Tan in the field of fine arts.

This year the research institute has adopted the method of enrolling students from various cultural fields in certain localities. In addition to Peking, the institute will set up entrance examination posts in Shanghai, Canton, Chengtu, Sian and Shenyang. Staff workers in literary, art and cultural departments and in literary, art and history sections of schools of higher learning as well as graduating college students who are good politically and ideologically, meet the cultural standards of college graduates or a similar level, have appropriate professional and research abilities, are physically sound and under age 40, may apply for enrollment.

Enrollment dates are 1-25 September. Initial examinations will take place in late October in the above-mentioned six municipalities. The final examination will take place in early December in Peking. The initial examination courses include: Politics, Marxist theory in literature and art, Chinese literary history and a particular major.

CHEKIANG EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW312015Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Chekiang provincial educational work conference recently came to a triumphant end in Hangchow. It emphatically pointed out: It is essential to fully adhere to Chairman Mao's ... on education, conscientiously implement the instructions by Chairman Hua and ... ntral Committee, follow the guidelines of the National Educational Work ... ghten the party leadership, grasp the key link and run schools well ... and restore order, emphasize educational work and vigorously do ... cause of education in order to realize the general task for the new period.

During the conference, Tieh Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech; (Hsueh Hsi), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a work report entitled "Grasp the Key Link and Run Schools Well, Vigorously Grasp the Work of Consolidation and Promotion in Order to Realize the General Task for the Period"; and Wang Chia-yang, another Standing Committee member, spoke at the closing meeting of the conference.

At the opening of the conference, (Chung Ju), deputy director of the Education and Public Health Department of the provincial CCP committee, conveyed the guidelines of the National Educational Work Conference. The delegates to the conference conscientiously studied the important instructions by Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng on educational work, the documents of the National Educational Work Conference and the reports by the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, and were greatly encouraged.

Through criticism at group discussions, the conference settled accounts with the counter-revolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and their sworn followers, agents, relatives and the bourgeois factional setup in the province for carrying out a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, which is left in form but right in essence, usurping party and state power, and undermining the cause of education of the province. The conference participants also cited many facts, understanding that the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four is still very deep-rooted and that there is still a serious struggle to eliminate their pernicious influence and break up their ideological realm.

The conference held that a current important task in grasping educational work is to promote the quality of education. To realize this, it is essential to make efforts to run well a number of key schools, strengthen the building of a school teachers' force and to take measures to ceaselessly enhance schoolteachers' political, cultural and professional levels.

During the conference, the participants took part in the various professional forums and visited the provincial science and technology exhibition. The conference decided that a provincial education conference will be held in the first quarter of 1979 to commend advanced units and individuals, set up typical examples and sum up the experiences of the educational front of the province in grasping the key link and running schools well and to work vigorously and promptly.

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EAST REGION

HANGCHOW RADIO ON APPLYING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

OW311155Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW

[Radioscript by (Liu Chuan-hua): "It Is Necessary To Pay Serious Attention to Propagating and Applying Scientific and Technological Achievements"]

[Excerpts] To accelerate the progress of our country's four modernizations, we must pay still greater attention from now on to the application and popularization of scientific and technological achievements. Our scientific and technological work is generally divided into two branches. One branch deals with the study and discovery of natural laws and the development or invention of new techniques, technologies, seed strains and equipment. The other branch deals with application and popularization of these research achievements. The two branches are closely interrelated.

By vigorously popularizing and applying new scientific and technological achievements in the various fields of industry and agriculture, many countries have raised their labor productivity by several or even dozens of times. Take the United States as an example. Because of mechanized farming, the cultivation of fine seed strains, application of new fertilizers, use of scientific methods in eliminating weeds and insect pests and other new scientific and technological achievements, one American farmworker can today produce 100,000 catties of grain, 1,100 catties of cotton, 10,000 catties of meat, 1,500 catties of eggs and 1,000 catties of dairy products in 1 year. Mexico's average per mou yield of wheat averaged only 100 catties before it developed the short-stalk, high-yield wheat strain. But since the popularization of this high-yield wheat strain, Mexico's average per mou yield of wheat rose to 516 catties in 1976. Mexico has since been transformed from a grain importing country to a grain exporting country.

To rapidly popularize and apply scientific and technological achievements and new techniques, we must also strengthen our propaganda work. When a new technique has been developed, only when it is understood, accepted, learned and mastered by the vast number of workers and peasants can it be widely applied to actual production. Scientific and technological achievements are valuable treasures in our country's socialist construction. We must let them play a vital role in our socialist construction.

FUKIEN MEETING DEMANDS IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCT QUALITY

HK311040Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 31 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on 28 August on launching the "Quality Month" to mobilize the staff and workers on the industry and communications front to work hard to transform the backwardness of product quality in Fukien and raise quality to a new level.

Wu Hung-hsiang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided. In a speech, he demanded that leadership at all levels fully understand the great importance of quality. "It is necessary to resolutely overcome the erroneous thinking and attitude of some leaders who continue to turn a blind eye and remain aloof to product quality and are even blindly complacent and at ease with regard to this issue. It is necessary to implement the circulars of the State Economics Commission and the provincial economics committee on launching a 'Quality Month.' Action must be rapid. It is necessary to formulate specific action plans and put forward specific goals."

Wang Yen, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke on launching "Quality Month," saying: "Product quality in Fukien has improved in varying degrees in recent years. However, it lags far behind the demands of the state and the masses. The quality of most products has not yet reached the previous best level in the enterprises concerned. The quality of some products has declined compared with this time last year. Low product quality has not been fundamentally improved. The pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four has not been washed away. Some leaders attach no importance to and dare not grasp product quality. The quality control organs are not on a sound basis. Quality inspection is not strict, measures have not been perfected, production is done in an unenlightened way and sanitation work is poor. These are the causes of poor product quality."

Wang Yen then put forward the following demands for the province's "Quality Month":

"1. Criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging product quality and establish the idea of quality first. There are still people filled with lingering fears who dare not grasp quality and management or set strict demands in accordance with technological discipline. By exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four, we should clarify the major questions of whether we should improve product quality, strengthen quality control, observe technological discipline and study technical matters, get rid of the idea of attaching much importance to quantity and little to quality, and fight a battle of emancipation in product quality in the spirit of 'seizing the day.' It is necessary to commend good people, deeds and experiences in improving quality.

2. It is necessary to straighten out quality control. The top two men of all enterprises should personally grasp product quality. It is necessary to set up sound quality control organs. We must establish a strict quality responsibility system. Products which are not up to standard must not leave the factory.

3. Give free rein to the masses to carry out a major check on quality. All enterprises should formulate plans for improving product quality before 5 September. Enterprises should strive to reach their previous highest quality level before the end of the year. Those which have already achieved this should strive to catch up with and overtake progressive levels inside and outside the province.

"4. In enterprises where the quality problem is serious, causing very strong reactions among customers, where the pernicious influence of the gang of four is rather deep and where management is in a chaotic state, it is necessary to adopt measures such as halting production to straighten things out, sending in work teams or reorganizing the leadership groups. In the case of certain products which are up to the mark in most indexes but are still not up to standard in certain respects, on which there is much adverse comment from customers, it is necessary to mark them 'below standard' and put things right within a limited period of time. Leading cadres of some enterprises remain aloof about straightening out enterprise management, delay and set aside the major check on product quality. They even hookwink those above and bully those below, send in false reports, introduce difficulties, deal blows at and take revenge on quality inspectors and sabotage the improvement of product quality. The responsible departments at the upper level must seriously deal with these persons."

5. It is necessary to seriously carry out the regulations of the 30 point decision with regard to product quality. Products which are not up to standard must not leave the factory. Consumers have the right to refuse to accept such products. The factory must be responsible for repairing, exchanging or paying compensation for substandard products which have already left the factory. "In the case of substandard products which have caused serious accidents, it is necessary to find out who was responsible and severely deal with them. Criminal proceedings are necessary in some cases." The consumer and the masses should complain to the upper levels about enterprises which refuse to accept responsibility for their products or procrastinate.

6. During "Quality Month" it is necessary to carry out a major check on technical standards.

7. The prefectural and municipal economics committees and the provincial organs concerned should carry out a major check by prefectures and trades between 10 to 30 September. The provincial revolutionary committee will convene a provincial quality work conference in October.

CHIANG WEI-CHING ATTENDS KIANGSI FORUM ON COMMUNES

HK311059Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] "On 29 August, the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee invited some agricultural labor models and representatives of advanced units in learning from Tachai in agriculture to hold a forum in ceremonious commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the rural people's communes. Attending the forum were Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Yang Shang-kuei and Huang Chih-chen, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and responsible comrades of provincial units. "Comrade Chiang Wei-ching and Comrade Huang Chih-chen respectively delivered speeches at the forum."

The participants unanimously pointed out: "During an inspection tour of Honan 20 years ago, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao issued a great call: 'The people's communes are fine.' The party Central Committee then adopted in a timely manner the resolution on the establishment of people's communes in the rural areas, thus quickly whipping up a fervent upsurge in communization throughout the country." They noted that in the past 20 years, the people's communes have made a show of powerful vitality in socialist revolution and construction.

During the forum, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee encouraged the participants to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and to do a still better job of running the people's communes. The responsible comrades called on leading cadres at all levels to restudy and comprehensively understand Chairman Mao's instructions on the people's communes, to improve the management level of communes and quicken the pace of the modernization of agriculture.

"At present, we must conscientiously publicize and implement the two important documents concerning rural work issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee."

"We must turn chaos into order, eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and consolidate and develop the collective economy of the people's communes. The provincial CCP committee hopes that labor models will take the lead in publicizing and implementing the two documents of the central authorities and in implementing the spirit of the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction. It hopes that labor models will unite with and mobilize the masses of rural cadres and commune members to give full rein to their energies and to make sustained and redoubled efforts to win a still greater victory in combating drought and insuring a bumper harvest, to quicken the pace of learning from Tachai in agriculture and to make the greatest contributions to building our country into a great, powerful and modern socialist state before the end of the century.

CORRECTION TO SHANTUNG COMMUNE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Shantung Commune Accomplishments Cited," published in the 16 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, G 7:

Page G 7, last paragraph, penultimate line should read: ...output value reached 4.05 billion yuan.

I. 1 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

YUNNAN FIRST SECRETARY, DELEGATION VISIT HUNAN

HK311019Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Aug 78 HK

[Text] Leading comrades of provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees in Yunnan Province, headed by Comrade An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of Yunnan Military District, visited Hunan from 20 to 29 August to inspect and guide work. They visited Changsha, Shaoshan, Hsiangtan, Chuchou, Hengyang, Changte and Iyang to pass on their precious knowledge and experiences. The people of Hunan fervently welcomed them. Their visit greatly encouraged and stimulated the people of Hunan and promoted all work in the province.

The comrades of the Yunnan provincial delegation arrived in Changsha by plane on 20 August. Since the gang of four was smashed, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, guided by wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, has led the people of the province to expose and criticize the gang of four and their confederates in Yunnan and wash away the pernicious influence of the gang of four's revisionist line, scoring notable results and stimulating industrial and agricultural production. By bringing their valuable experiences to Hunan, the Yunnan provincial delegation has provided us with an excellent opportunity to learn from the people of Yunnan.

After the delegation led by Comrade An Ping-sheng arrived in Changsha it was accompanied by Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, on a special visit to Shaoshan to see Chairman Mao's old residence, the exhibition hall there, and the Shaoshan irrigation area which was built under the personal direction of wise leader Chairman Hua.

While in Changsha, the Yunnan delegation visited Chingshuitang, the Hunan No 1 normal school, Chitzuchoutou and Aiwaning memorial sites of Chairman Mao's early revolutionary activities. Beginning on 21 August, the Yunnan provincial delegation was accompanied by Comrade Tung Chih-wen, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of provincial organs concerned, on a visit to Chuchou Municipality and Hengtung, Yu Liling, Linli, Changte, Taoyuan and other counties to inspect and guide work. They concentrated on inspecting and finding out about Hunan's farmland capital construction, commune and brigade enterprises, forestry production, hybrid late rice and cotton production. Everywhere they went, they made detailed inspections, seriously listened to reports and enthusiastically chatted with local cadres, workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They put forward valuable opinions on Hunan's work, which was a tremendous encouragement and stimulation for the people of our province. Everyone pledged to humbly learn from the good ideology, work style and experiences of the people of Yunnan, strive to do all work well and make still greater contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The Yunnan delegation left Changsha by plane on 29 August. Mao Chih-yung and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee saw them off at the airport.

KWANGTUNG LITERARY, ART RALLY REVERSES VERDICTS

HK311111Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Propaganda Department of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee held a 29 August rally of provincial level literary and art units. The rally exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four and implemented policies.

The rally was attended by Wu Nan-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Chen Yueh-ping, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the Propaganda Department; and Yang Kang-hua, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Wu Nan-sheng and Chen Yueh-ping spoke at the rally. Some 1500 people altogether attended the rally including Ouyang Shan, (Tu Ai), (Li Chieh-kuang) and (Hung Chiu), responsible persons of the provincial and Canton municipal literary and art circles; (Hsu Kuo-chih) and Kuan Shan-yueh, painters; Chang Han-ming, responsible person of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP committee; (Chang Chiang-ming) and (Chang Tso-pin), responsible persons of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee; and provincial and municipal literary and art workers.

In his speech, Chen Yueh-ping announced that verdicts on the comrades who had been persecuted to death by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four had been thoroughly reversed and their grievances had been redressed. He said: "These comrades include (Hsu Chi), vice president of the Kwangtung Cantonese Opera Institute; (Huang Lin-chuan), vice president of the Kwangtung Han Opera Institute and famous actor of Han operas; (Tan Yu-chen) and (Lu Yun-fei), famous actors of Cantonese operas; (Chiang Lin) and (Chang Mo-ching), writers; (Chang Pi-fu), playwright of the Kwangtung dramatic troupe; and (Mo Chih-chun), scriptwriter of the Kwangtung Cantonese Opera Institute." Meanwhile, he announced that under the control of Lin Piao's faithful followers, NANFANG DAILY on 29 May 1968 dished up the black editorial which slandered the comrades of the antienemy opera troupe who took part in revolutionary and progressive literary and art activities in the 1930's. The slanders should be completely wiped out and the verdicts on them should be thoroughly reversed.

"At the rally, (Yu Feng), (Tu Ai), (Chang Chiang-ming), (Li Wen) and (Hai Feng) gave criticism speeches. In their speeches, they indignantly exposed and criticized the towering crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in colluding with each other, dishing up the 'theory of the dictatorship of the black literary and art line' and the 'theory of reorganizing a literary and art force,' completely negating the leading role of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the literary and art front, maliciously attacking and slandering the antienemy opera troupe, cruelly persecuting literary and art workers and pointing the spearhead directly at our great leader Chairman Mao and respected and beloved Premier Chou." They also exposed and criticized the black editorial of the NANFANG DAILY at that time. They pointed out that the antienemy opera troupe which Lin Piao, the gang of four and the black editorial attacked was a revolutionary literary and art force which was organized and established by Premier Chou in the war of resistance in compliance with Chairman Mao's principle. This troupe did a great deal of revolutionary propaganda work in the war of resistance and in the war of liberation. The troupe trained many revolutionary literary and art workers and contributed to the party and the people.

In his speech, Wu Nan-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, emphatically pointed out: "On the basis of penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four and seriously implementing the party's policies, literary and art circles in our province must further emancipate thinking, smash their spiritual shackles on literary and art circles in our province, eliminate their worries, free their hands and make socialist literary and creative art work flourish to insure that a large number of good work can be written in time for next year's 30th anniversary of the founding of our country."

JEN JUNG ADDRESSES TIBET CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

OW311351Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tibet regional conference on farmland and grassland capital construction victoriously concluded on 23 August after 8 days in session.

Comrade Jen Jung, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, made an important speech at the closing session. He called on leaders at all levels to immediately launch an extensive campaign and mobilize the masses to seriously implement the guidelines of the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction. He pointed out that, at present, we urgently need to concentrate all efforts and work hard during the autumn harvesting and sowing season in order to realize a bumper harvest both in agriculture and the livestock industry. He called for making immediate preparations and rapidly whipping up a new upsurge in farmland and grassland capital construction.

Comrade Tien Pao, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, presided over the closing session. Attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the regional party, government and military organs Kuo Hsi-lan, Je Ti, Chen Cho, Jen-tseng-wang-chieh, Niu Jui-chou, Chang Tung-wen, To-chi-tsai-jang, Lo-Sang-tzu-cheng, Chiao chia-hsin, Sun Yu-shan, Wang Chu-chuan, (Hsia Yu-hsien), (Tso Hua), Chang Kuei-sen, (Kuo Tung-shan) and Wu Chien.

During the discussions at the meeting, responsible comrades of the various regional departments examined past problems encountered in support of agricultural and livestock production and pledged to take the initiative in wholeheartedly supporting agricultural and livestock production, sincerely direct most of their attention on supporting agricultural and livestock production and play their roles well as promoters and logistic departments in support of agricultural production and livestock industry.

At the conference, the prefectural and county level representatives proposed their respective initial plans for farmland and grassland capital construction, based on local conditions, for the coming winter-spring season. Their plans clearly outlined major efforts and contained feasible, sound measures for implementation.

Comrades attending the conference unanimously agreed that, upon returning to their parent localities, they would vigorously propagate and implement the guidelines of both the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction and the regional conference on farmland and grassland capital construction, truly mobilize the masses, work hard, actively respond to Chairman Hua's call for vigorously carrying out farmland capital construction, act immediately to fulfill the various tasks, rapidly prepare plans for farmland and grassland capital construction, make ample preparations for the various capital construction projects planned for the coming winter-spring season, organize various professions and trades to exert concerted efforts, immediately whip up a new upsurge in farmland and grassland capital construction as soon as the present autumn harvesting and sowing are completed and make new achievements in the movements of learning from Tachai in agriculture and livestock breeding and building Tachai-type counties, in the region's agricultural and livestock production and in fulfilling the general task for the new period.

I. 1 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

LIU TZU-HOU ATTENDS HOPEI FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION MEETING

OW311133Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial farmland capital construction meeting, convened by the Hopei provincial party committee, opened ceremoniously in the provincial capital of Shihchiachuang on 26 August. More than 4,500 persons attended the meeting including first secretaries and secretaries in charge of agriculture from various prefectural party committees; directors of planning committees, agricultural offices, peasant bureaus, water conservancy bureaus, agricultural machinery bureaus and commune and brigade-run enterprise bureaus in various prefectures; director of the Hai Rivers harnessing project; agricultural secretaries from various municipal party committees; secretaries of suburban district party committees; agricultural secretaries and deputy secretaries from various county party committees; secretaries of various rural commune party committees; responsible comrades of various councils, departments, committees, offices and bureaus directly under the provincial revolutionary committee; responsible comrades of the Learn-From-Tachai-In-Agriculture work team under the provincial party committee; responsible comrades of the headquarters of the joint campaign for developing petroleum in north China; responsible comrades of provincial agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry farms; and responsible comrades of the farms for reforming criminals through labor under the provincial Public Security Bureau's supervision.

The meeting held its opening ceremony at (Chungshanlu) gymnasium on the morning of 26 August. Leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui, Wang Chin-shan, Lu Yu-lan, Kuo Chih, (Tseng Mei), (Yang Tse-chiang), Liu Ying and Yueh Tsung-tai attended the meeting. Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting while Ma Hui, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech.

After analyzing the excellent situation in both revolution and production in Hopei Province, Comrade Ma Hui fully affirmed the remarkable achievements made on various fronts and sectors. At the same time, he pointed out the unsolved problems in various areas. He said: Our goal is to achieve wide-margin increases in the output of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops by 1985. This is an arduous task which demands our hard work. Party committees at all levels must consider the task which lie before them. They should take agriculture as the foundation of the national economy, strengthen and safeguard it and attach primary importance to it. They should whip up a new and even greater upsurge in farmland capital construction so as to contribute to the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and building more Tachai counties in the province, and achieve rapid agricultural development.

Comrade Ma Hui concluded: This provincial farmland capital construction meeting is very important. It will serve both as a rectification meeting and a study class. It is bound to push farmland capital construction in our province to a new peak and help achieve a major development of our province's agricultural production. The provincial party committee asks all participants to pool their wisdom and make this meeting a big success.

INNER MONGOLIA YOUNG ACTIVISTS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW311115Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The third autonomous regional conference of young activists in socialist construction triumphantly concluded on 27 August after 7 successful daily sessions.

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PRC
NORTH REGION

Responsible persons of the autonomous regional party, government and military organizations and units including Yu Tai-chung, Wang To, Liu Ching-ping, Teng Chun-ching, Meng Chi, Wu En, Chang Peng-tu, (Wang I-lun), (Kao Peng-pei) and Liu Chang attended the closing ceremony. (Wang Wai-tien), responsible person of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee, and responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices in the autonomous region were also among those who attended the closing ceremony. The conference sessions were permeated with a warm, unified fighting atmosphere, thus showing a new mental attitude characterized by the determination of the region's young people of all nationalities to become a heroic shock brigade in the new Long March. During the conference the comrades conscientiously studied the kind teachings of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the wise leader Chairman Hua on young people and their work; they also studied the CCP Central Committee's circular on the convocation of the 10th National CYL Congress.

Comrade Wang To, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, made an important speech at the opening ceremony. (Ting Chin-nien), secretary of the autonomous regional CYL committee, delivered a report entitled "Unite, Young People of All Nationalities Throughout the Region and Be a Heroic Shock Brigade in the New Long March!" The detachment of the Chinese Academy of Sciences responsible for popularizing the "quick method of seeking the best solutions to technical problems" and "the method of overall planning" introduced their achievements and experience in these two areas.

The conference held: In order for the younger generation to shoulder their glorious historic mission, it is essential to do a good practical job in becoming armed with two things--Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and knowledge of modern science and technology; carry forward the revolutionary study principle of linking theory with practice; make efforts to grasp Marxist materialism and dialectics; completely and accurately understand and grasp the system of Mao Tsetung Thought; and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a guide for all actions. It is necessary to test theories with practice, always maintain a sober attitude and advance triumphantly along the correct orientation.

To realize the four modernizations, it is necessary to call on young people to truly and rapidly raise their scientific and technical levels and become a new generation which is both Red and expert; unfold a study movement in science and technology; integrate study with application; carry forward the proletarian spirit of fearlessness in daring to think and act; actively carry out technical innovations and technical reform activities; seize the hour and the day in pursuing our great cause; and strive to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. The conference called on CYL organizations at all levels to vigorously do a good job in all types of work regarding young people, conscientiously implement the party's various policies toward young people, and unite and lead the masses of young people in going to the forefront of the new Long March under the leadership of the party. It called on young activists in socialist construction throughout the region to become one with the masses of CYL members and young people, influence and lead everyone with their model actions and advance the heavy revolutionary task of becoming a shock brigade with a new look.

At the closing ceremony, (Ting Chin-nien), secretary of the autonomous regional CYL committee, read the committee's decision on naming 10 young pace setters and 10 young collective pace setters and on separately conferring honorable titles on them. Amid warm applause and magnificent music, Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, presented pennants to the young collective pace setters and citations to the young pace setters. He also presented prizes to 801 representatives of advanced collectives and activists. Amid warm applause, the conference unanimously adopted an appeal to young people of all nationalities throughout the region. Pa-ta-la-hu, secretary of the autonomous regional CYL committee, delivered the closing speech.

TIENTSIN HOLDS MOBILIZATION RALLY ON 'QUALITY MONTH'

SK010157Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] The State Economic Commission issued a circular on 24 June calling for efforts to carry out in a big way the first "Quality Month" campaign in September on the industrial and communications front throughout the country. This is a major national decision to implement the instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on raising the quality of products, and is an important step in realizing the general task for the new period and marching toward the four modernizations.

To sincerely implement the guidelines of the State Economic Commission's circular on carrying out the first "Quality Month" campaign in September, the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees held a mobilization rally at the people's gymnasium on 28 August, calling for efforts to carry out a "Quality Month" campaign on the industrial and communications front. This rally was held to mobilize the vast numbers of cadres and people on the industrial and communications front to go into action immediately, to take exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four as the key link and to carry out the "Quality Month" campaign in a big way in the course of the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, so as to genuinely bring our industrial production in line by giving first importance to quality, to fight a good battle in improving the quality of our products and to raise to a new level the quality of products throughout the municipality.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia, first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended and gave an important speech at the rally. Comrade (Chang Hui-shan), secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee, presided over the rally. Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, including Ma Hsiu-chung, Pai Hua, Wang En-hui, Li Chung-yuan, Chao Chun and (Liu Chih-feng). Also in attendance were responsible comrades of relevant departments, committees and offices of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and responsible comrades of the municipal trade council, the Tientsin CYL Committee and others. Also present at the rally were responsible comrades of various bureaus, companies and key enterprises on the industrial and communications front, and of the party, government, trade union and Communist Youth League; responsible comrades of grassroots level enterprises; responsible comrades in charge of industry in districts and counties and their concerned affiliated departments and key enterprises; responsible comrades in charge of industrial production in bureaus not belonging to the industrial and communications front and their affiliated key enterprises; and representatives of model workers, veteran workers, the industrial and communications network, scientists and technicians, totalling more than 5,500 people.

Comrade Li Chung-yuan, vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and concurrently chairman of the municipal economic commission, gave a mobilization report at the rally.

The rally emphatically pointed out that raising the quality of products is not only an economic matter but also a political matter, a matter concerning the line. The rally analyzed the product quality situation in Tientsin and held that although the quality of some products reached a fairly good level, the problem of poor quality is still very serious.

There are many reasons for poor quality, but the fundamental reason is that Lin Piao, the gang of four and a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin actively pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, totally negated the achievements of the 17 years and confused the people's thinking, management and organizations. Under the pernicious influence of the gang of four and a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin who pushed the revisionist line, some leading cadres failed to fully understand the importance of product quality and failed to bring their ideology and work in line with giving first importance to product quality.

The rally held that, during this "Quality Month" campaign, efforts should be made to take exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link and, under the spur of further developing the exposure-criticism-investigation movement, a good job should be done in the following work in a down-to-earth manner:

1. Boldly arouse the masses to carry out large-scale publicizing, examination, comparison and implementation activities and firmly foster the ideology of giving first importance to the quality of products.
2. Fight a stern battle of paying attention to safe operations in a big way and see that everybody engages in production in a safe manner so as to make fine achievements to greet National Day.
3. Formulate and revise plans concerning product quality. This year, the quality of all products must be better than before. As for products whose quality is already better than before, we must still improve them so as to catch up with or surpass domestic or international advanced standards.
4. Sincerely implement the 30-point decision on industry, consolidate quality control, strengthen fundamental work, establish and improve quality-control organizations and the system of individual responsibility for quality and set up standards of product quality.
5. Actively carry out a socialist labor emulation drive centering on improving product quality.

TIENTSIN DAILY Commentator

SK010211Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Aug 78 SK

[Report on TIENTSIN DAILY 29 August commentator's article: "Genuinely Bring Production in Line With Giving First Priority to Quality"]

[Text] The industrial and communications front of the whole country will unfold its first "Quality Month" activities in September. The vast numbers of staff members and workers of Tientsin's industrial and communications front should actively go into action and, taking exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link, make zealous efforts to improve product quality, genuinely bring production in line with giving first importance to quality and score achievements in this regard as soon as possible.

The matter of quality is a matter of line. After the downfall of the gang of four, wise leader Chairman Hua, regarding the improvement of product quality as an important aspect in the fulfillment of the general task for the new period, incisively pointed out: "Presently, there are some enterprises seeking only production and neglecting product quality and the lowering of material consumption.

"This has caused great losses and is not in conformity with the demand of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in an all-round manner." His remarks explicitly told us that in the great Long March of realizing the four modernizations, without high quality there will be no high speed.

To genuinely bring production into the orbit of giving first importance to quality, it is necessary to properly assess the seriously ill effects caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four in the field of product quality. Over a long period of time, certain responsible persons of Tientsin faithfully followed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang, confused the people's minds and threw management into chaos. As a result, the industrial and communications front has not only become sluggish in the development of production, but also most seriously deteriorated in terms of product quality. Since the relaying of the important directive from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin, under the correct leadership of the Tsientsin municipal party committee, efforts have been made to penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and the serious misdeeds committed by certain responsible persons of Tientsin and to eliminate chaos and restore order. Thus an encouraging change has taken place in the situation on Tsientsin's industrial and communications front. However, the problem of poor quality--a salient contradiction in production--is far from being solved.

It should be pointed out that greater, better, faster and more economical results are parts of an entity relying on and restricting one another. Quantity in any form involves a specified quality. Quantity without insured quality is a false and impractical quantity. Making a product of good quality in fact represents an increase in the quantity of products. A socialist enterprise should be fully responsible to the party, the state and the people, and stress practical economic results when engaging in production.

It should also be noted that Tsientsin is an old industrial base and supplies many parts of the country with the consumer goods it produces. Improved product quality in Tsientsin will be conducive to substantively raising the living conditions of the masses.

"Capital goods for production" are the raw materials, parts and equipment needed by many localities or enterprises. The quality of these goods will directly influence production at thousands of enterprises and even the national economy as a whole.

It is very clear that we must attach great importance to the quality of our products. Efforts should be made without **fail to deeply expose and criticize** the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao, the gang of four and certain responsible persons of Tsientsin in this field, lay bare the harm they did, eliminate their pernicious influence, firmly adopt the thinking of giving first importance to quality, straighten out the orientation and road which the enterprises should follow, and genuinely bring production into the orbit of giving first importance to quality.

In carrying out "Quality Month" activities, it is necessary to fully mobilize leading cadres, workers and technicians of enterprises, fully expose contradictions, extensively seek opinions from customers and, by means of investigations and visits inside and outside the enterprises, to find out where and why one lags behind. The next step is to formulate plans aiming at catching up with and surpassing advanced levels, strengthen labor discipline, improve rules and regulations, put into **practice measures** concerning techniques, and raise the technical level.

In the course of these activities, special attention should be paid to giving full play to the role of veteran model laborers, veteran workers and technicians as the mainstay.

Product quality is a comprehensive reflection of the various types of work of enterprises. Quality control is an important link in improving the management of enterprises and industry as a whole. As long as we conscientiously strengthen quality control and make strenuous efforts to enhance technical work, we will be able to achieve all-round achievements in promoting various types of managerial work of enterprises, scientific research and technical innovations. To encourage enterprises to improve product quality, leading industrial departments should take the good and poor quality of products as an important yardstick to measure whether an enterprise or a department has successfully done its work and to examine whether a leading cadre is responsible to the party, the state and the people. They should also adopt corresponding measures in industrial management and in formulating policies on technical and economic affairs. For instance, it is necessary to examine enterprises comprehensively with the eight technical and economic norms. Output value cannot be used as a criterion to evaluate the operation of enterprises by departments at higher levels. It is forbidden to set fraudulent norms for output value. Products which are substandard or fail to meet the requirements in quality, varieties and specifications can not be counted as products fulfilling production plans and may not be delivered from the plants. As for such products which have already been delivered, leading cadres should personally recall them, apologize for them and provide guarantees for repair, exchange or reimbursement.

It is necessary to adopt the price policy of setting prices according to quality--high prices for high quality--and to encourage the manufacture of famous-brand products. Enterprises which have produced low quality products for a long period of time and have not improved their product quality in a definite time limit should stop production to improve their work.

In short, only when the line, the right and wrong and the awards and punishments are made clear can we bring about a radical change in product quality.

In conclusion, the TIENHSIN DAILY commentator's article says: By doing our work meticulously and in a down-to-earth manner--absolutely not by acting rashly--we can improve the quality of products. Leadership at various levels should carry forward the traditional work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, act in line with the actual situation, and never indulge in exaggeration, give blind directions or engage in formalism. As long as party committees at various levels sincerely grasp this work, fully mobilize positive factors from all sources, include the work of improving product quality in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, rely on the masses, work painstakingly and assiduously, and create a spirited atmosphere in which producing good quality goods is regarded as glorious and producing poor quality goods as shameful, they will certainly be able to push forward the quality of products and bring about great development in output as well as great improvement in quality.

BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA COUNTY DROUGHT--Wuchuan County in Inner Mongolia has been hit by a serious drought. Led by leading members of the county party committee, more than 30,000 people are working in the fields to combat the drought. They have already hoed more than 1.35 million mou of various crops and carried out disease and insect pest control work on some 42,000 mou. The county's more than 1,000 pump wells and 300 earth wells are all being used to irrigate fields. So far, more than 63,000 mou have been watered. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG COMMEMORATES PEOPLE'S COMMUNE ANNIVERSARY

OW311645Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the people's communes, the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee recently held a discussion meeting in Harbin with responsible persons of some people's communes. The participants reviewed the great leader Chairman Mao's wise instructions on people's communes and the CCP Central Committee's resolution on establishing people's communes in the countryside.

A responsible person of Heilungkiang's first people's commune, the (Tangshou) commune in Shangchih County, said: When the movement to establish people's communes was very successful throughout the country in 1959, Peng Te-huai came out attacking the people's commune system, saying that it was too early to establish people's communes and that their establishment was in a mess.

The responsible person continued: In 1962, Liu Shao-chi went out of his way to encourage extending plots for private use and free markets, increasing the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and fixing output quotas based on the household and encouraging the "four freedoms." A few people under the influence of capitalist ideology seized the opportunity to trade in the cities and to go up the mountain to reclaim land for cultivation. (Tangshou) commune's cadres and masses stood very firmly against the attack of these evil tendencies. They worked hard in unity to develop the commune's collective economy. Later, Lin Biao and the gang of four also came out to sabotage the management of people's communes and the party's policies and to deny the superiority of the people's commune system.

The participants said: In the past 20 years, Heilungkiang Province has extended its irrigated area to more than 13.40 million mou, the area free from waterlogging to 24.60 million mou, the area free from soil erosion to 13.40 million mou, improved soil on more than 10 million mou of land and built more than 1.28 million mou of forest belts to protect farmland. In 1977, Heilungkiang's people's communes had 4 times more tractors and 3.4 times more farm trucks than in 1958, and used 21 times more chemical fertilizer than in 1958. Commune-and production brigade-run industries have also progressed. The province's grain output has been rising continuously. Despite difficulties caused by natural disasters, the province's 1977 total grain output was 73 percent more than 1957.

Wang Chin-tzu, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, and Yen Yu-shou, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. They called on the cadres and masses in the countryside to restudy the great leader Chairman Mao's instruction on the people's commune, accurately and completely understand Chairman Mao's wise thinking on the people's commune, conscientiously sum up their experiences in running people's communes in the past 20 years, uphold the socialist orientation, correctly implement the party's uphold the socialist orientation, correctly implement the party's principles and policies on people's communes, improve management methods, strive to rapidly develop agriculture, advance the movement to learn from Tachai and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, and work hard to rapidly build China into a strong and modern socialist state.

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LIAONING REPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER COMMUNE SYSTEM

SK010410Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 78 SK

[Article by Agriculture Office of Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee: "Glorious 20 Years Since Founding of People's Communes"]

[Excerpts] Rural people's communes in Liaoning Province, like the communes in other parts of China, have been established for 20 years. The establishment, consolidation and development of people's communes in rural areas demonstrates the concrete application and great practice of Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production had in the main been completed, Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee led the entire party and all the Chinese people to carry out a socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts and to bring about a great victory in the rectification movement and the struggle against rightists. In 1958, Chairman Mao put forward the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, thus bringing about a great leap forward in the national economy.

The old higher agricultural production cooperatives were found incapable of meeting the needs in developing productive forces, and the people established a new social organization--the people's commune. As the rural people's communes appeared as a morning sun on the eastern horizon, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao heartily praised them, saying that the communes bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature were the most superior. He also pointed out that the people's commune is the best form in China's rural areas for transition from small collectives to ownership by the whole people and gradually from socialism to communism.

The party Central Committee also adopted a resolution in good time regarding establishing people's communes in the countryside and a resolution concerning some questions on people's communes. Under the correct leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, the entire country soon achieved the transition to people's communes.

With people's communes enjoying great success, in 1959 the Peng Te-huai antiparty clique emerged and frenziedly opposed the movement for people's communes. Our party, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, smashed the attack launched by the Peng Te-huai antiparty clique and defended the red flag of people's commune. From 1960 to 1962, in the time of temporary difficulties in China's national economy, Liu Shao-chi stirred up an adverse current undermining the collective economy. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee headed by him issued a number of great and important directives and decisions, enriched the theory on people's communes and surmounted the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi in a timely manner, so as to enable the collective economy of the people's communes to constantly develop and grow stronger.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four and its sworn followers in Liaoning, out of their counterrevolutionary criminal purpose to usurp party and state power, spread in the rural areas the counterrevolutionary revisionist fake left and real right line, and concocted sinister experiences such as "Hsiao-chin-chuang" and "Haerhtao" in a vain attempt to strike the red flag of Tachai personally fostered by Chairman Mao.

They denied the superiority of people's communes, tried their utmost to distort the socialist nature of people's communes and frenziedly undermined the party's rural economic policies for the current stage and the effective management system, thus causing very severe damage and making Liaoning Province a heavily afflicted area. Wise leader Chairman Hua led the entire party and people, to smash the furious attack of the gang of four, and thus saved the revolution and the party. This insured the continued healthy growth of the collective economy of the people's communes along the correct road charted by Chairman Mao.

Since switching over to people's communes, rural areas in Liaoning Province have made full use of the superiority of the communes in being bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature. Large-scale farmland capital construction was launched, centering on harnessing rivers and controlling flood. By the end of 1977 work had been done to harness all major rivers in the province, thus increasing the area of farmland which gives stable and high yield regardless of drought or water-logging by 55 percent compared to that of the initial period of the people's communes movement. All counties in Liaoning had generally set up agricultural scientific research networks at the four levels. Hybrid strains of high yield and fine-quality crops were substituted for the former strains.

Compared with 1975, the year before the people's commune movement, Liaoning's grain output in 1977 was increased by 84 percent fruit by 90 percent, collective fishery and hog-raising production by 2 times and the acreage of collective afforestation by 15 times. After the people's commune movement, industries run by communes and brigades mushroomed and contribute to the growth of the collective economy at the two levels. At present, the number of factories run by (?communes and brigades) in Liaoning has reached more than 21,000, and the number of staff and workers has reached 644,000.

The total output value in 1977 was increased by 3.3 times compared to that of the initial period of the people's commune movement. The importance of the economy at commune and brigade levels has gradually increased, and a number of communes and brigades acting as basic accounting units has emerged.

People's communes now occupy a vast expanse of land, and enterprises run by communes and brigades are developing tempestuously. This has greatly promoted the development of farm mechanization in Liaoning Province. In comparison with the period before the people's movement, the number of large, medium and small size tractors owned by communes in Liaoning Province had increased by 48 times in 1977. The acreage plowed by machines was increased by 22 times and the acreage sown by machines by 103 times. Forty one percent of the communes in Liaoning have basically set up a system of using farm machines to plow the land.

In the meantime, the electrification movement in the countryside has greatly progressed. Ninety-four percent of the communes and 80 percent of the brigades in Liaoning Province have electricity.

The development of farm mechanization has not only greatly heightened labor productivity, but also laid a new material foundation for consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

After the people's commune movement and with the development of production, our rural commerce, culture and education, public health and collective welfare were also swiftly developed. There are 15,000 centers in the commercial network throughout Liaoning. Purchasing and marketing can basically be done within the brigade. Over 95 percent of the school-age children in the countryside are studying in school. The 7-year educational system has been basically popularized.

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People's communes in rural areas have generally set up public health centers, and brigades have set up cooperative medical stations. Communes and brigades which have a higher income offer free medical care service. At present, 97 percent of communes and 99 percent of brigades in the province have a wired broadcast network, and 6,045 film projection teams have been established. There are 709 homes for the aged and 34,175 kindergartens and nurseries. This has meant achievement of the goal to have the young properly educated and the old fully cared for.

Since the development of the collective economy of people's communes, the income of commune members has been increased step by step and their livelihood has been gradually improved. In 1977, the average per-capita income of commune member in Liaoning had increased by 67 percent compared to that of the initial period of the people's commune movement. A great number of commune members have bought watches, bicycles and sewing machines. In 1977, the total savings of Liaoning rural commune members had increased by 8 times compared to that prior to the people's commune movement.

All this has fully proved that Chairman Mao's thinking on people's commune is completely correct. The two resolutions made by the party Central Committee on establishing and consolidating people's communes are of great historical importance.

At present, socialist revolution and construction in Liaoning Province have stepped into a new period of development. In the new Long March, giving broader scope to the superiority of communes bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature and strengthening the building of people's communes bear great importance on developing socialist agriculture at high speed and fulfilling the new period's general task put forward by wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG PROPAGANDA MEETING--The Propaganda Department of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee recently sponsored a conference for the heads of the propaganda departments of various prefectures, leagues and municipalities to discuss issues concerning the relationship between theory and practice. It reaffirmed the Marxist theory of "practice first," denounced Lin Piao and the gang of four for mystifying and idolizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and pointed out that some comrades were still afraid to smash the mental yokes imposed on them by Lin Piao and the gang of four. The meeting planned the propaganda work for the second half of this year and urged those in attendance to launch a sustained movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, improve the quality of propaganda work, and continue to penetratingly criticize the reactionary ideology of Lin Piao and the gang of four. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG LIMESTONE MINE--Harbin cement plant, Heilungkiang, has completed building a limestone mine--the (Chunmin) limestone mine--which is capable of producing 1 million tons of limestone annually. A ceremony to inaugurate the mine was held on 5 August. It was attended by Li Chien-pai, Lu Kuang, Chao Kuo-chiang and other leading comrades of the Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Harbin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, and various industrial and communications departments concerned. The limestone mine is a major project sponsored by the Harbin cement plant in order to quadruple its annual cement output to 1 million tons. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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SINKIANG RALLY MARKS PEOPLE'S COMMUNE ANNIVERSARY

OW311333Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Sinkiang Autonomous Region and Urumchi Municipality jointly held a rally on the afternoon of 29 August to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of people's communes. Present at the rally were responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees, Sinkiang PLA units and Urumchi Municipality including Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Tsao-ta-no-fu, Chi Kuo, Li Chia-yu, (Li Kuang) and (Yen Ko-pai). More than 1,000 cadres and communes in Sinkiang and Urumchi attended the rally. Sung Chih-ho, secretary of the regional party committee, presided over the rally. Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a speech in which he said:

It has been 20 years since the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao gave the instruction: "People's communes are fine" and the CCP Central Committee issued the decision on setting up people's communes in the rural areas. Today, celebrating this occasion of important historical significance at this solemn rally, people of all nationalities in the autonomous region and Urumchi Municipality are overcome with excitement and joy.

Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti said: The advent of people's communes was not a coincidence but a product of the economic and political development of our country--a product of the party's socialist rectification campaign, the general line on socialist construction and the 1958 Great Leap Forward in this field--and a major transformation of our country's relations of production. Facts prove that people's communes have completely met the objective needs of socialist political and economic development in our country and have manifested their strong vitality and superiority. He said: The course that people's communes has traversed over the past two decades has not been smooth sailing--we have undergone severe tests in class and two-line struggles.

Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti pointed out in his speech: Since the gang of four was smashed by the people of the whole country, led by the wise leader Chairman Hua, the collective economies of rural people's communes have developed at a faster pace and the socialist base has been further consolidated, thus bringing about a lively, vigorous atmosphere. Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti pointed out: Led by the regional party committee with Comrade Wang Feng as its leader, the people of all nationalities in the autonomous region have, since the beginning of this year, relentlessly exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and conscientiously implemented the party's principles and policies, thus arousing the enthusiasm of commune members of all nationalities to vigorously build socialism and achieve all-round bumper agricultural and livestock harvests. Total output of summer grain increased 15 percent over last year. Autumn-harvested crops are growing well and a bumper harvest can be expected. The outputs of cotton and oil-bearing crops show slight increases over last year. Best results in recent years have been achieved in livestock breeding.

Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti said: In order to further consolidate and develop people's communes, it is necessary to first take the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as the key link and, in light of the reality in Sinkiang, carry out an in-depth exposure-criticism-investigation struggle, effectively consolidate leading bodies at all levels, earnestly implement the party's principles and policies, eliminate chaos and restore order, distinguish between correct and erroneous lines and eliminate pernicious influence. At present it is imperative to carry out the party Central Committee's document and instruction on lightening the peasants' burdens and promoting the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts and maintaining close contacts so as to arouse the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and people to vigorously build socialism and advance the work in all fields.

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Secondly, it is necessary to implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and rapidly develop agricultural production. We must further mobilize and concentrate Sinkiang's manpower and material and financial resources in consolidating the foundations for agricultural construction in all fields. We must properly increase investments in agriculture and credit loans, reasonably readjust the rate of exchange between industrial and agricultural products, improve the quality of support-agriculture commodities, vigorously assist commune- and brigade-run enterprises and continue the policy of signing 5-year contracts on grain procurement so as to achieve rapid agricultural development by tapping potentials in all fields.

Thirdly, it is necessary to carry out the policy of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development. In energetically promoting grain production, we must make full use of the advantage of Sinkiang's rich resources and vast grasslands in developing livestock breeding, forestry and other production. We must build strong bases for growing grain, cotton, oil, sugar-bearing, and other industrial crops.

Fourthly, it is necessary to vigorously assist and beef up commune- and brigade-run enterprises and distribute some processing industries--industries directly serving agriculture in particular--among people's communes in a planned way so as to strengthen county- and commune-run industries, improve the distribution of industries and towns, and better support agriculture. Energetic development of commune- and brigade-run enterprises is of great importance in strengthening the collective economies of people's communes; gradually reducing the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labor; and achieving industrialization of the country and people's communes. Herein lies the great hope and bright future of people's communes.

Fifthly, we must regard farmland capital construction and grassland construction as a great socialist undertaking and, by transforming China with the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain and the determination to work hard rather than live in poverty, continue to carry out farmland capital construction on a large-scale.

In order to effectively carry out farmland capital construction, it is necessary to keep policies and work style in mind while working vigorously, adhere to the principle of exchange at equal value while bringing into full play the communist style, have both a soaring revolutionary drive and the attitude of seeking truth from facts and both a long-range plan and concrete measures for carrying it out, and work hard while paying attention to people's livelihood. Only by so doing can we arouse the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of commune members in vigorously building socialism and do a better and more effective job in farmland capital construction.

In conclusion, Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti said: People's communes have smoothly traversed a course enveloped in stormy class struggles over the past 20 years. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, let us earnestly carry out the principles and policies on people's communes so that they will shine more brilliantly on the good earth of our great motherland.

After Comrade Tieh-hu-erh Ta-Wa-Mai-Ti's speech, (Tao Wen-ching), party secretary of (Peitalu) brigade under (Anningchi) commune in Urumchi County, and (I-pu-lai), deputy leader of (Tienching) livestock team under (Tungfang) commune in the same county, also spoke.

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BRIGADE-RUN ENTERPRISES FLOURISH IN SINKIANG COUNTY

OW010830Y Peking NCNA in English 0622 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 1 Sep (HSINHUA)--The great significance of commune and brigade-run enterprises for the growth of the collective economy of the people's communes has once again been demonstrated--this time by the experience of the Shihjentsu commune in the Palikun Autonomous County of Kazakh nationality in Sinkiang. Output value of the enterprises of the Shihjentsu people's commune now constitutes 32 percent of the total income of the commune.

Situated at the foot of the Tianshan Mountains, the commune has since 1975 set up over 50 enterprises including farm machinery repair shops, fertilizer plants, niter [potassium nitrate] processing plants, brick kilns, tanneries, felt-making plants, flour mills and oil pressing shops as well as farms for raising pigs, keeping bees and growing medicinal herbs.

In the past three years, the income from these enterprises reached 2.45 million yuan (R.M.B.). With these funds, the commune has dug 31 pump wells and built a small reservoir, a small hydraulic power station and 400 hectares of terraced fields.

These enterprises have also contributed one million yuan towards agricultural mechanization. The commune now boasts 250 large and medium-sized farm machines and implements, including tractors, seeders, bulldozers and diesel engines. Over 70 percent of ploughing, raking, sowing and harvesting is mechanised.

Small farm implements such as threshers, winnowers and plough shares are all made at commune-run farm machinery shops.

Individual incomes of commune members in this cold mountain area averaged 145 yuan last year. According to June figures, bank savings by commune members reached 304,000 yuan.

BRIEFS

WANG FENG--The Kansu Provincial Modern Drama Troupe presented its premiere "Sian Incident" in Urumchi on the evening of 28 August. Attending the premiere were responsible comrades of the Sinkiang regional party and revolutionary committees, Sinkiang PLA units and Urumchi municipal party committee, including Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Chou Jen-shan, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Tang Yu-lin, (Chin Jen-min), Tsao-ta-no-fu, (Ai-ho-tso-fu Ha-ssu-mu), (Lu Chien-tien), Ma Sen, (Han Chin-tsao), (Tsao Liang), Li Chia-yu, (Li Kuang), Chang Ssu-ming and (Yen Ko-pai). The Kansu modern play troupe arrived in Urumchi on 24 August. Comrades Wang Feng and Liu Chen visited the troupe members at the guest house on the afternoon of 24 August. [Excerpt] [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW]

TSINGHAI RAPESEED--Sining, 16 Aug--The Menyuan Hui Autonomous County, Tsinghai Province, is a renowned rapeseed base. Rapeseeds from Menyuan are being cultivated in 14 provinces and autonomous regions throughout China. In Liaoning Province the Menyuan rapeseed acreage has expanded to more than 1.3 million mou. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW]

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